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The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung makes a highly important speech at the National Congress of Agriculture

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The platform of the congress held in presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

National Congress of Agriculture

The National Congress of Agriculture was held in presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in January in the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang.

The congress summed up the experiences gained in agricultural production last year and discussed the combat tasks for this year. The congress was attended by more than 13,000 people: management board chairmen of cooperative farms and secretaries of *ri* primary Party committees throughout the country; three-revolution

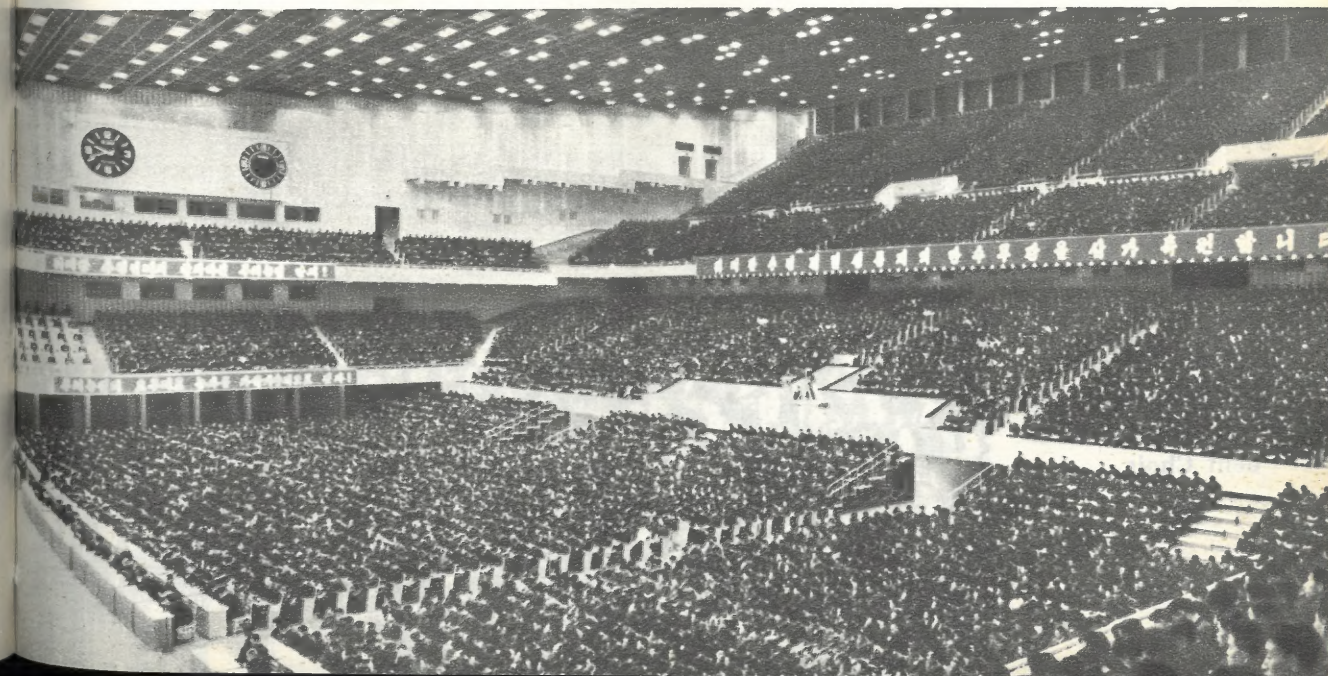
team members sent to the countryside; leading functionaries of state-run agricultural enterprises and factories and enterprises supporting agriculture; leading functionaries of provincial, city and county organs and officials of central organs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech "Let Us Advance Our Socialist Agriculture onto a New Stage" at the congress.

At the congress Chairman of the Agricultural Commission made a report "On



Attendants of the congress



Summing Up Farming in 1978 and Tasks for This Year."

The report was followed by speeches.

The attendants of the congress were deeply confident that they would be able to reap a rich harvest in agricultural production this year too by enriching the scientific and technical knowledge of agricultural workers, improving planning, organization and guidance in agricultural production and raising land utilization as taught by the great leader.

The congress adopted a letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It was a historic congress which demonstrated once again the united strength of the Korean people who carry out, through thick and thin, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's grand plan and the Party's lines and policies through the all-Party, country and people struggle and it will mark another milestone for a radical turn in the development of our socialist agriculture and agricultural production.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the leading members and principal artistes of the "Ivan Goran Kovacic" Student Choir of Zagreb, Yugoslavia

Cultural Mission of Friendship

A scene from the performance of the Yugoslavian Student Choir



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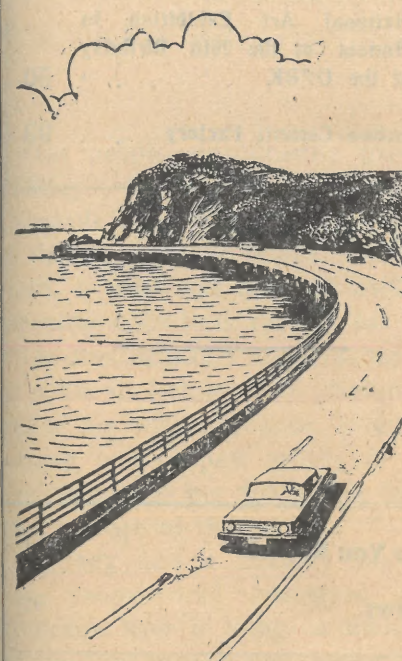
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FRONT COVER: Juvenile Corps members wish the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health at the New Year performance of Pyongyang school children given in his presence

INSIDE FRONT COVER: This is where the Peitatingtzu Meeting was held in April 1939. At the meeting a new strategic and tactical policy of advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the Musan area was set forth

INSIDE BACK COVER: New innovation in knitwear production
BACK COVER: Mangyongdae in spring

Indestructible Politico-Ideological Unity and Cohesion of Our People Based on Juche Idea

Our people significantly greet the April holiday, the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a grand march of the second year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, a year full of hope and exploits, expressing boundless respect for him.

On this occasion they, taking high national pride in living and making revolution under his wise guidance, extend the highest honour and deepest gratitude to him who has dedicated his whole life to the freedom and welfare of the people.

Already half a century has passed since our people had respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great leader for the first time in their history of thousands of years.

History of half a century of our revolution filled with epoch-making miracles and stirring events is a glorious one in which the road of the age and revolution has been victoriously explored under the revolutionary banner of the immortal Juche idea and is that of great creation and change which have radically improved the position of our country and people.

The creation of the immortal Juche idea by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the solemn declaration of the approach of a new historical age, the Juche age, in

which the working masses carve out their destiny independently and creatively, holding it firmly in their hands, and it was a historic event which brought about a great change in the revolutionary struggle of our people.

Basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, he established the guiding theory and strategy and tactics of our revolution, built up out of nothing the revolutionary ranks responsible for the Korean revolution, and made our people have their genuine working-class party, power and revolutionary armed force for the first time in their history.

Today when the work to dye the whole society with the revolutionary idea of the great leader, the Juche idea, goes ahead on a full scale, our people are full of a firm determination to complete the great cause with the ardent and pure enthusiasm they had when they greeted the great sun of the nation half a century ago.

The political and ideological unity and cohesion of our people rallied steel-strong around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led our people to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, going through trying ordeals of history, upholding the banner of the immortal Juche idea—this is a crystallization of their loyalty and will only to follow him to the end of the world without the

Wise Leadership and Warm Love

slightest vacillation in any violent storm.

To march rallied steel-strong around the great leader with one will and one mind—this is the true picture of our society. And this is the source of unbreakable strength enabling our revolution to move from victory to victory, overcoming all difficulties and trials.

In the past, as our people failed to enjoy the guidance of an outstanding leader and to unite around him they were robbed of their country by the Japanese imperialist aggressors and reduced to colonial slavery.

Suffering from lost nationhood, the Korean revolution and our people eagerly looked for the guidance of an outstanding leader and urgently demanded the true unity and cohesion of the revolutionary forces around him.

Such demand and earnest desire were met by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the revolutionary genius, by starting out on the revolutionary road, shouldering the destiny of the fatherland and nation and the revolution.

With his leadership of the revolution the bright rays of national regeneration shone on our land over which the dark clouds of national ruin hung low. And our people had for the first time in their national history of thousands of years a great leader who could lead them along the road of victory and glory and the Korean revolution tormented by ordeals could move from victory to victory.

On the basis of the brilliant tradition of the unity of thought and will of the revolutionary ranks and their revolutionary cohesion achieved in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader, the true political and ideological unity of the entire people, most stable and strongest in its vitality, has been attained in our country today.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

said:

"The source of all our victories and invincibility lies precisely in the fact that the Party believes in the masses of people and that the latter uphold and follow the former."

Only the leader-centred unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks based on loyalty to him can be most stable.

Our people regard it as their greatest pride and honour to work with boundless loyalty under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and the revolutionary genius, united closely around him.

He firmly believes in and dearly loves the people and the latter entrust their destiny entirely to him and faithfully follow him. For the loftiest ties of kinship between the fatherly leader and the people the political and ideological unity of our people and their revolutionary cohesion is the greatest and proudest.

The unbreakable close unity and cohesion of the great leader and our people is based on his lasting services to the fatherland and people and the cause of human liberation and his boundless love and great concern for them.

He organized and led the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and achieved the historic cause of national liberation. After liberation, he splendidly carried out the great work of building the Party, the state and army on the basis of the revolutionary traditions established by him in the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and led our people's struggle for building a new country and a new society from victory to victory.

He worked out the way for the two social revolutions and socialist construction in our country, once a backward colonial and semi-feudal society, and wisely led them, and thus established the most advanced socialist system where all the working people enjoy a

fully free and happy life and made our country a powerful and dignified socialist state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

Indeed, under his outstanding and seasoned guidance our country which once suffered an eclipse on the world map has become a rich and strong, prosperous, independent and sovereign socialist state with a mighty independent national economy, a brilliant national culture and self-defence potential.

He enjoys high prestige and the boundless respect of our people and the world people because he devotes his whole life solely to the good of the popular masses as a leader of the people who deeply believes in and loves them.

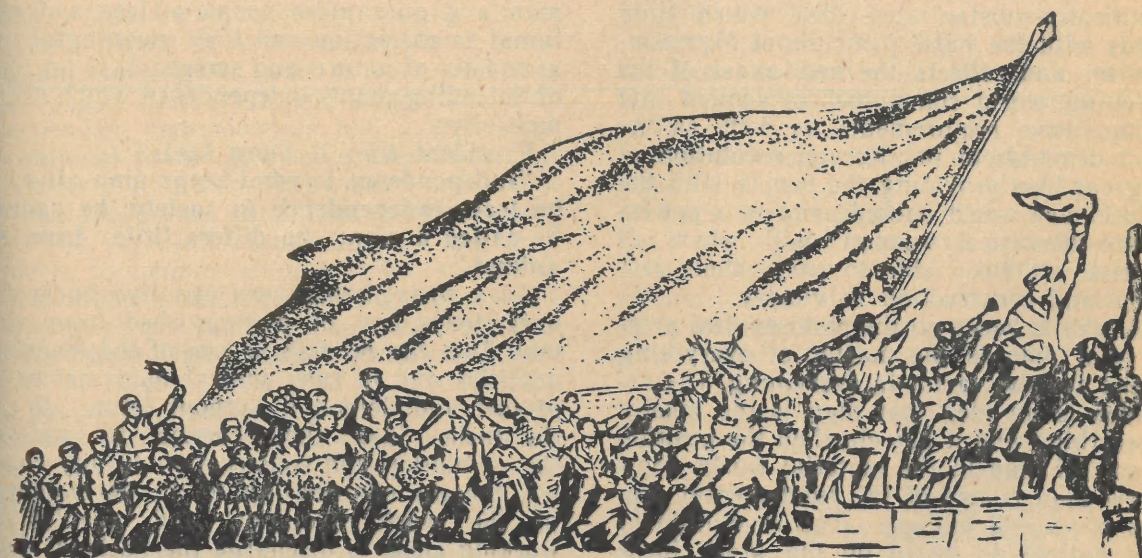
Through their life experience our people have realized fully that they should faithfully follow his leadership forever and be loyal to him for the eternal prosperity and development of the grateful socialist homeland and their fruitful happy life.

The political and ideological unity and re-

volutionary cohesion of our people is noblest as it is based on their loyalty to him, and it is the close unity of the leader and the people. It is the great unity and cohesion of the entire people rallied closely around him and the strongest and unbreakable unity and cohesion of thought and will which is based on the immortal Juche idea and has been tested and strengthened through the arduous revolutionary struggle.

Deeply conscious that the decisive guarantee of all victories lies in the strong political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion based on the Juche idea, our people are firmly guarding the purity of their unity and cohesion achieved by the respected and beloved leader and further strengthening and developing it.

Indestructible is the might of our people who are advancing under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and firmly united around him with one mind and one will, and only victory and glory are in store for them.



The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Is the Creator of the Immortal Juche Idea

A. Sathyanarayana
Member of Leather-tanning and
Export Company of India

The great ideo-theoretical exploit made by the great respected and beloved leader is the creation of the great immortal Juche idea.

Ours is the age of Kimilsungism. Kimilsungism is the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics of our times and its essence is the immortal Juche idea.

It is the Marxist-Leninist guiding idea of the present age and the great idea whose vitality has been confirmed by a long-drawn revolutionary struggle. The Juche idea is the scientifically-substantiated idea which fully accords with the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism and reflects the new phase of the developing world communist movement and its imperative requirements as well as the urgent demands of the Korean revolution; it is a great idea providing the people with the revolutionary world outlook, and is a powerful ideo-theoretical weapon with which all countries are fully able to carry their revolution and construction to victory.

The idea is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and the decisive factor in everything. The Juche idea is an idea that man is the master of everything and it has clarified the position and role of man in the material world. How to view man is one of the fundamental problems of world outlook. The revolutionary world outlook is based on the great Juche idea that man is the master of all things and the decisive factor in everything. The Juche idea calls for giving the utmost importance to men in every respect and serving them.

The Juche idea is an idea of taking the attitude of a master, an independent and crea-

tive stand, towards the revolution and construction. To take the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction is a basic requirement of the Juche idea. The attitude of a master finds its expression in the independent and creative stand. The independent and creative stand is essential to the establishment of Juche; it is the fundamental stand and method to be followed in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea defends the independence of man and guarantees people's class and national emancipation and their meaningful life as master of nature and society. It is an idea of defending man's independence which keeps man alive.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Independence is what keeps man alive. If he loses independence in society, he cannot be called a man; he differs little from an animal."

As a social being man can live under independence and be distinguished from animal. This can be said as one of the essential qualities and in such context man strives to protect and defend it without letup. It is the Juche idea that carries to success the revolution and construction in any country, thereby contributing to the development of the world revolution and enables the working class to discharge the national duty faithfully.

The world outlook of the working class was radically developed by the great Juche idea; it gives scientific elucidation of the fundamental stand, method and principle to be consistently followed by the party of the

working class and the people in the revolution and construction, in cognition and practice.

The creator of the Juche idea Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence—this is our Party's consistent position and line."

"Our Party's consistent principle of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in guarding the nation is the embodiment of the Juche idea in all realms."

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence are the principles on which the working-class party and state should realize the Juche ideology in the sphere of ideological consciousness and in all domains of their activities, and an unshakable guideline they should follow.

Juche in ideology is a fundamental principle to be faithfully and consistently followed by the working-class party in the field of ideological work. It is the principle of strictly subordinating all ideological work to the interests of the revolution of one's own country and the principle of getting all the working people to have such mode of thinking and ideological point of view that they may reject flunkeyism and dogmatism with independent consciousness and a high sense of national pride and solve everything for themselves with their own wisdom and efforts to suit the actual conditions of their country. The essential requirement of this principle is to conduct all ideological work with main emphasis laid on bringing home to the working people the great revolutionary idea of the leader who founded the revolutionary party of their country and its embodiment, the party's line and policies, so that the party members and the working people, taking them as their unique guide in cognition and practice, may have a way of thinking and tone of independently judging and disposing of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

Juche in ideology demands that all the domains of social consciousness such as science, culture and art, to say nothing of the ideological work of the revolution and construction of one's own country, accord

with the interests of one's own nation without fail. It also constitutes a prerequisite to holding fast to independence and creativity and faithfully following the principle of political independence, economic self-support and nation's self-defence in the struggle for revolution and construction.

Independence in politics is a cardinal principle to be maintained by the working-class party and state in working out their lines and policies and carrying them through. The basic demand of political independence is that the working-class party and state strictly exercise their right to national self-determination and hold fast to independence in establishing and implementing all their internal and external policies and lines.

The revolutionary party of each country must not act on orders or instructions from others. Proceeding from the interests of the revolution of its own country it must work out its lines and policies in all fields of politics, economy, military affairs and culture on the basis of its faith and judgement to suit its specific conditions and carry them through according to its own views. Only then would it be possible to build a genuine sovereign and independent state and attain national prosperity.

Independence in politics requires one to establish political and economic relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect in the sphere of foreign policies and launch an anti-imperialist struggle or a struggle against all hues of opportunism also on the basis of one's own judgement and faith to suit the actual conditions of one's country under all circumstances; it allows no one to encroach upon and defile the authority and dignity of other country.

Political independence actively helps maintain the principle of Juche in ideology, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence. As historical experience shows, if the working-class party and state fail to hold fast to the principle of independence in politics they can hardly solve any revolutionary task they are determined to do, nor can they enhance the national pride and independent consciousness of the people and realize economic self-support and national self-defence.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that the

Juche ideology is embodied in the principle of self-sustenance in the economy. Self-support in the economy is a fundamental principle to be invariably maintained by the working-class party and state in economic construction.

The main point of self-sustenance in the economy is to build an independent national economy with the efforts of one's own people and the resources of one's own country by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in the economic sphere. As long as there remain differences among the nations and exist states, the line of building an independent national economy represents a fundamental principle that should be invariably followed by the party and state of the working class in power until socialism and communism win ultimate victory throughout the world.

Economic self-support provides the material foundation for political independence and national self-defence and firmly guarantees national prosperity and development. If a country depends economically on others, it will be tied to them politically as well, and if a national economy is shackled to others it cannot be politically free from colonial slavery. And if a country fails to attain economic self-sustenance, it cannot produce all means necessary for defence building on its own and, accordingly, cannot firmly guarantee self-defence in national defence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that the Juche ideology is embodied in the principle of self-defence in national defence. National self-defence is a fundamental principle to be maintained by the working-class party and state in the field of national defence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Self-defence and self-protection are intrinsic to the nature of man. A country must also have the means to defend itself. The line of self-defence in national defence is an essential requirement of an independent and sovereign state."

Self-defence in national defence affords a military guarantee for the political independence and economic self-support of a

country. National self-defence means to build solid defence power capable of safeguarding the country and the people with one's own strength and reliably defending the gains of the revolution from any encroachment of the foreign aggressors and of continuously developing the revolution. Only by boosting the national defence with a determination to protect the gains of the revolution with their own strength and reliably defending the revolution, only then can party and state of the working class in power provide a firm guarantee for the prosperity and security of their country.

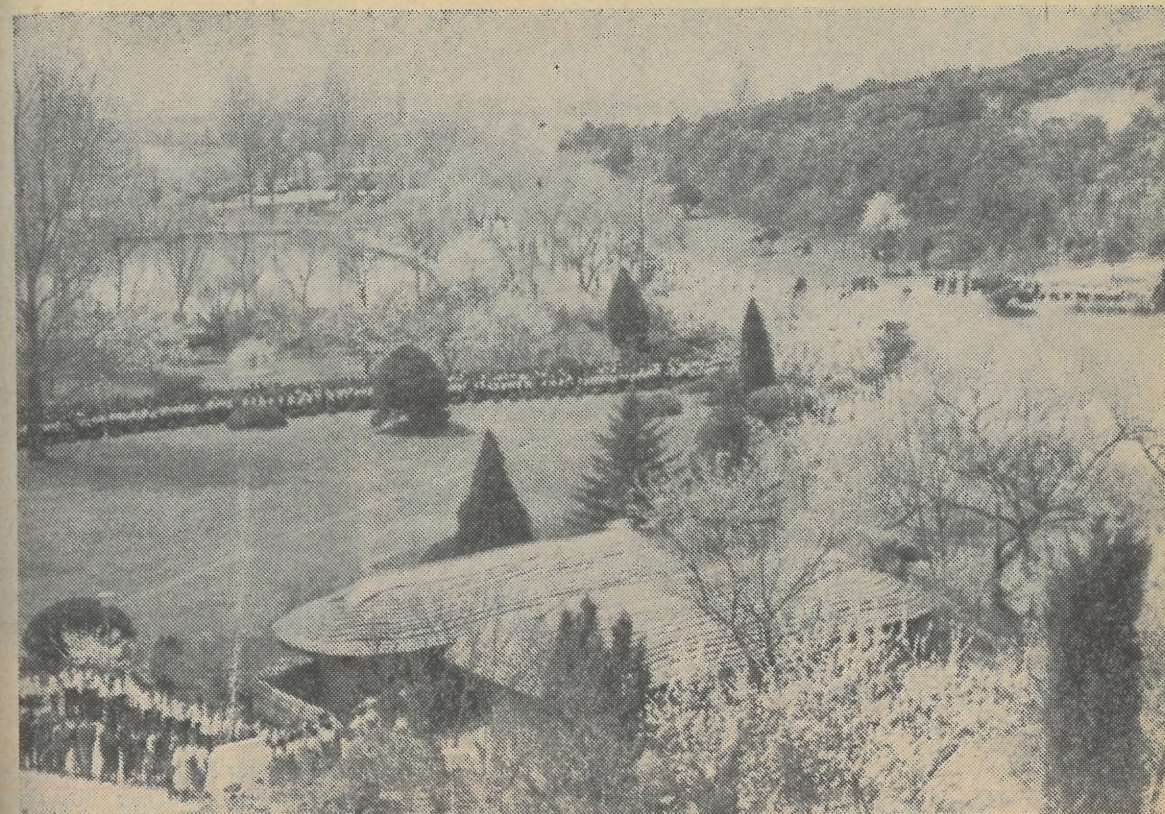
Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy and self-defence in national defence are the inseparable component parts of the Juche ideology; they integrally show the only scientific guiding principle and way that enable the party and state of the working class to lead the revolution and construction and firmly ensure their successful progress.

Firmly maintaining and applying the principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence as a principle of embodying the Juche ideology—this is an imperative requirement for the success of revolution and construction and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in all countries.

Today the Juche idea is universal and this is why a large number of revolutionaries and progressive people of the whole world are coming together to study the brilliant and immortal works of Comrade Kim Il Sung and to study the revolutionary history and activities of the founder of Juche.

By giving comprehensive answers to the fundamental principle of the revolution, all the basic questions arising in different stages and areas of the revolution and construction and all the cardinal questions raised by our times, the Juche ideology has become a main ideological trend of our times representing the present and the future of communism. That is why the progressive people and revolutionaries of the world follow and learn the Juche ideology and clearly see their road ahead from it.

Glory and long life to Comrade Kim Il Sung!



Account of Visit

MANGYONGDAE in Flowering April

Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution, attracts people all the year round.

Greeting the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's birthday, the greatest national holiday, I have come here again.

On this auspicious day jubilant and happy people flow to historic Mangyongdae in steady streams from all over the land and turn it into a sea of flowers. Mangyongdae in April is gay indeed.

On Mangyong Hill you can

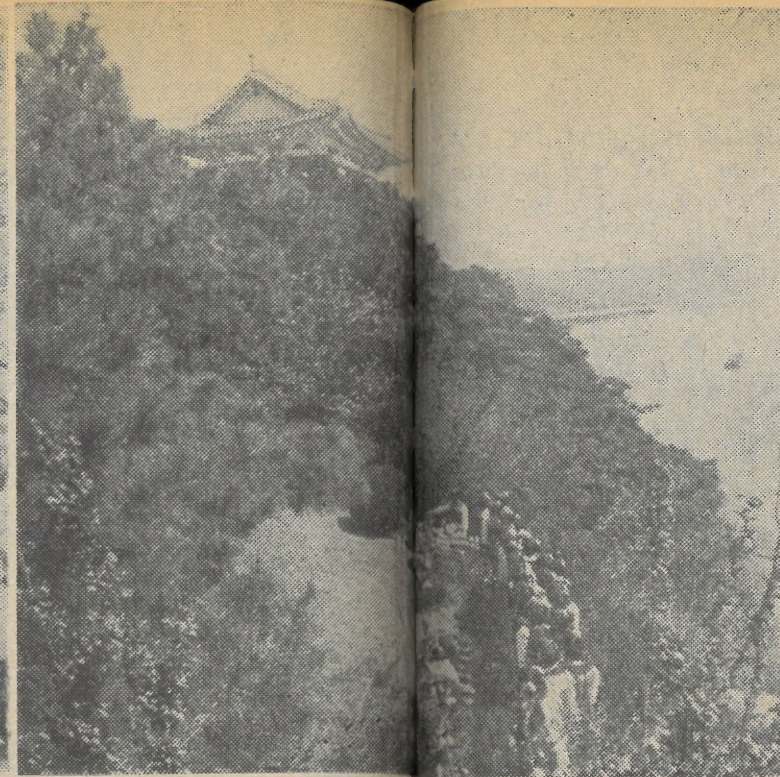
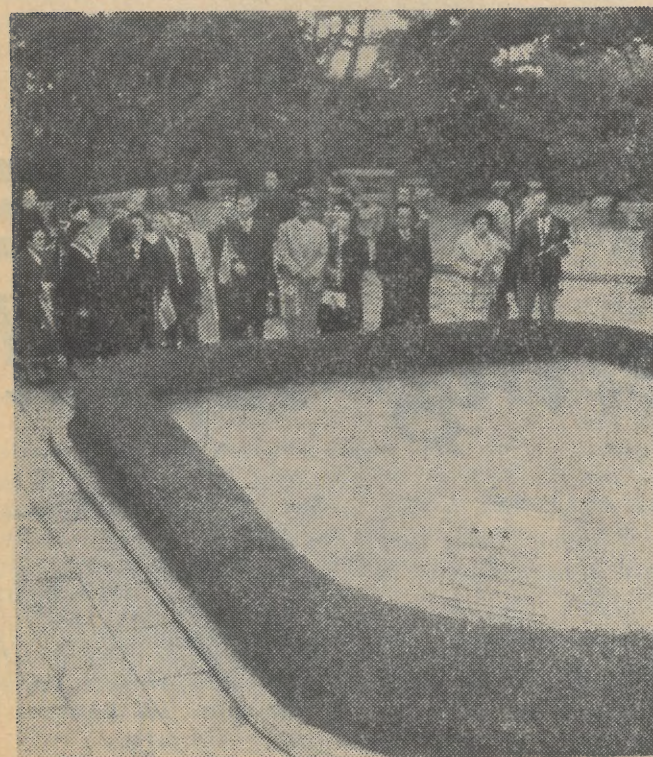
see the whole Mangyongdae in flowers.

Famous apricot, peach and cherry of Mangyongdae, azaleas, rhododendron, pink plum and yellow forsythia come into full blossom and attract butterflies.



The pine tree which the great leader climbed to catch a rainbow in his childhood

"Wrestling site"



"Study site"

Caressing wafts of spring breeze pass through pine trees, scattering the balmy smell.

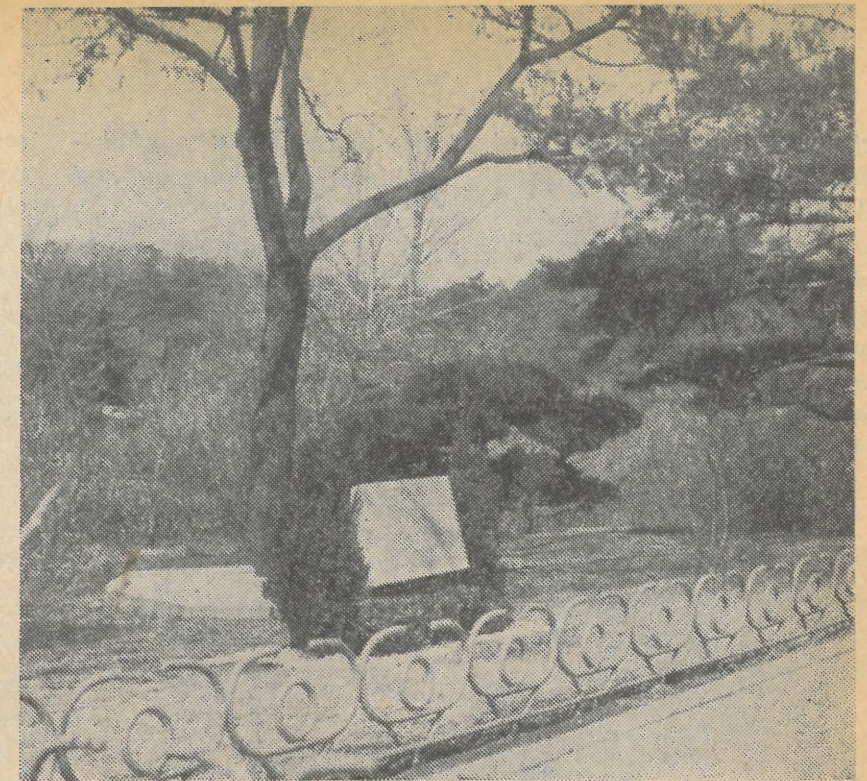
I stopped under a big pine spreading out its branches east and west.

This is the famous pine which the respected and beloved leader climbed to catch a rainbow in his childhood.

He climbed the tree for a rainbow and found his native place, Mangyongdae, more beautiful than it.

The hot love for the native place budded in his young heart and it was fostered by his father Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

His father would sit on Mangyong Hill commanding the sweeping view of the Taedong-gang River, with



"Swing site"

"Warship rock"



the little son on his lap, and tell him about the beauty of Mangyongdae and the land of 3,000 ri, the resourcefulness of our people, the heroic struggle of our ancestors who had defeated the foreign invaders, and about the atrocities of the enemy, the Japanese imperialist aggressors,

trampling underfoot our beautiful land and plundering and killing our people.

Then I paused at the swing site which has a gripping story.

At the "swing site" telling us of the deep love of his mother Kang Ban Sok, an outstanding woman

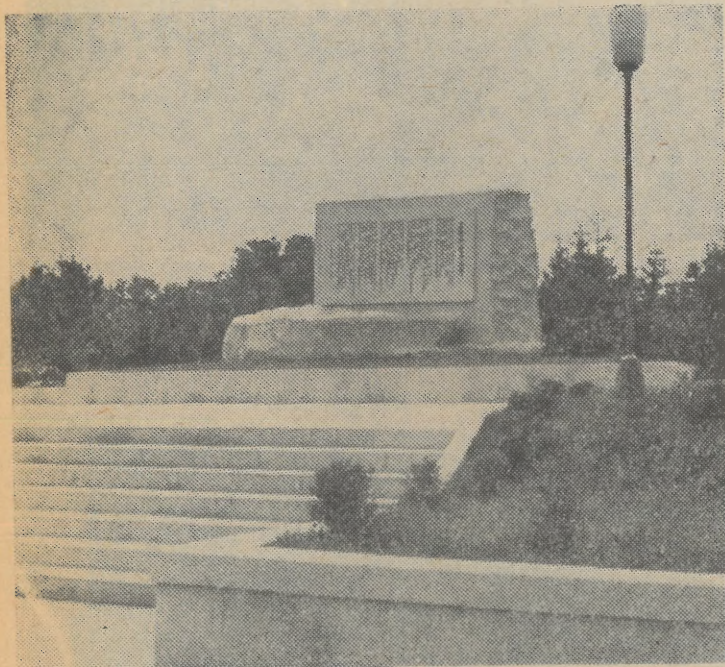
revolutionary fighter, for her dear son, I felt as if hearing her singing a song for him on the swing:

As vegetation on Namsan Hill comes to life again in spring after rigorous winter,

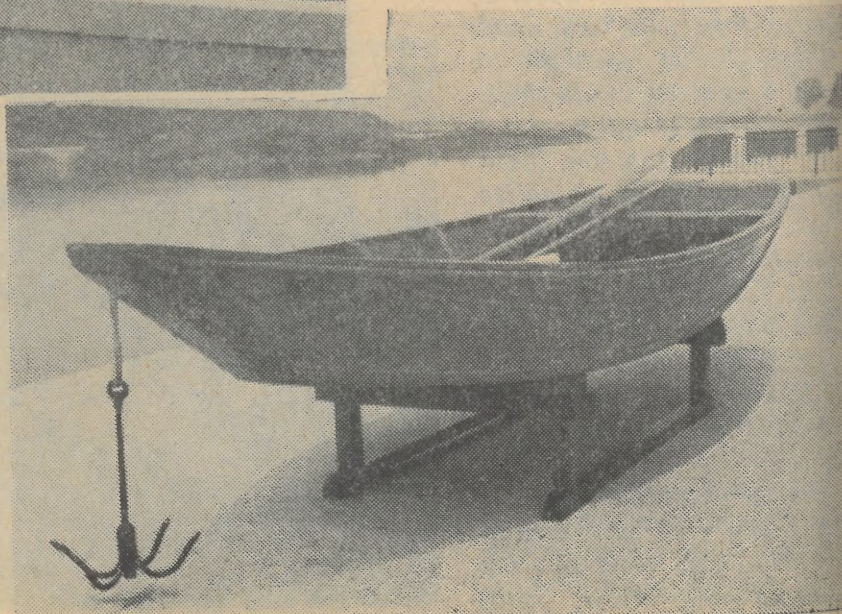
Our pupils, promote knowledge and cultivate morality to save people in prison.

Hearing this song, the great leader in his childhood thought of his father who was still in prison even after the Taedong-gang River thawed and trees burgeoned, and clenched his fists, firmly pledging himself to take revenge upon the enemy without fail.

With such a pledge in his heart he fostered Herculean strength on the "sleigh rock" and in the "wrestling site," and played at soldiers hitting



A monument erected at the Kaeson ferry in memory of the historic day when the great leader returned to Mangyongdae after 20 years' absence



The Kaeson ferry and the boat in which the great leader crossed the ferry on his way to Mangyongdae



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung starts out on the 1,000-ri journey for national liberation

the Japs, wielding a sword high as commander on the "warship rock."

After looking round such historic places, I made my way to the mound where he set out on the historic 1,000-ri journey for national liberation in January 1925 with a firm resolve not to return home before the independence of Korea.

This historic mound, where he started the long, long journey of revolution for the country and people at the age of 13, filled my heart with deep feeling.

I headed for the historic Kaeson ferry in excitement.

At the ferry a monument was erected in memory of the unforgettable historic day he returned to Mangyongdae after 20 years' absence. It carries this inscription:

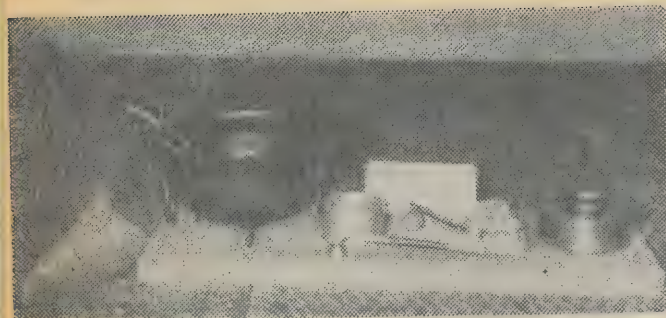
"On the unforgettable 14th October 1945, the great leader General Kim Il Sung went across this historic ferry in the limpid Sunhwa River to his home village Mangyongdae after he extended the people in the homeland his greetings on his triumphal return home..."

The inscription caused the moving scene of his reunion with grandparents on the historic day to float before my

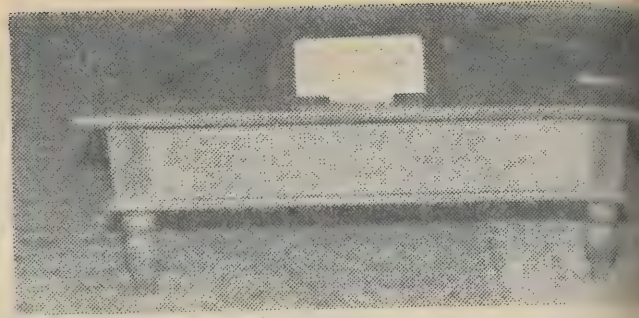
eyes.

The grandmother came out to the mouth of the village to meet her dear grandson, her grey hair streaming in the breeze, and the grandfather rushed out to the courtyard barefooted, calling his grandson.

The long-awaited-for day came at last and their grandson returned to their bosom and tears of joy streamed down their faces. The great leader held his grandparents in his arms and smiled a bright smile. The smile made many years of their pains fade like the fogs before the sun and threw Mangyongdae,



Articles used daily by Kim Bo Hyon, grandfather of the great leader



The desk used by the great leader in his childhood

nay, the whole country and the entire nation into a whirlpool of joy.

I was deeply impressed by the thatched house at Mangyongdae, a house near and dear to every heart.

The ordinary thatched house the kind of which was to be seen everywhere in our country in the past—a vivid reminder of hard working

and poverty—has an immortal history of the patriotic and revolutionary family.

This house carries the patriotism of the great grandfather Kim Ung U who led people to burn the US pirate ship "General Sherman" which intruded into the Taedong-gang River near Pyongyang in 1866 and of the grandparents Kim Bo Hyon

and Li Bo Ik who did their best to help their sons and grandsons in their revolutionary struggle.

The house also bears the lofty revolutionary spirit of the father Kim Hyong Jik who, raising high the torchlight of independence with the revolutionary idea of Chiwon (Aim High), played the role of a pioneer in changing

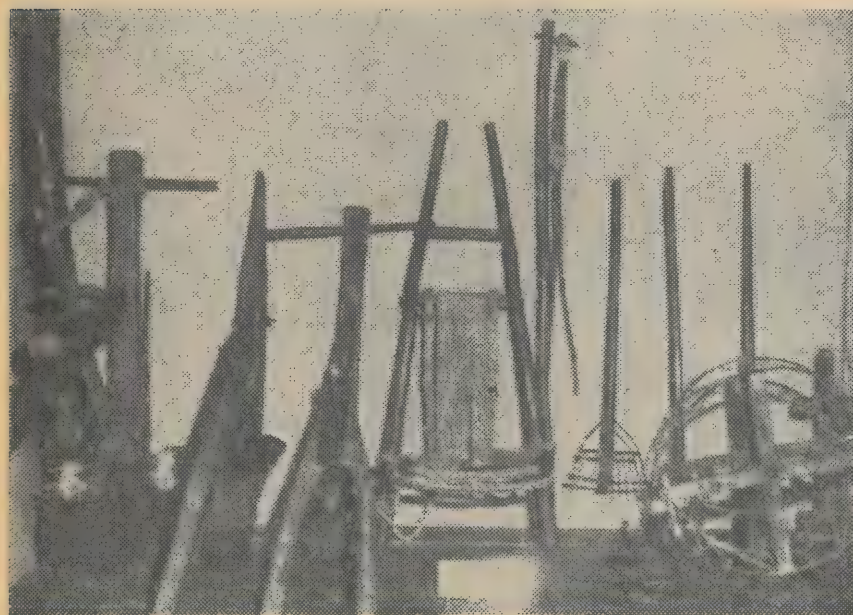
the course of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country from a nationalist to a communist one, the mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent communist revolutionary fighter, who devoted all her life to the liberation of the country and women, and of the uncles.

The family of the great leader were all ardent patriots and revolutionaries who fought for national liberation and the people's freedom and emancipation.

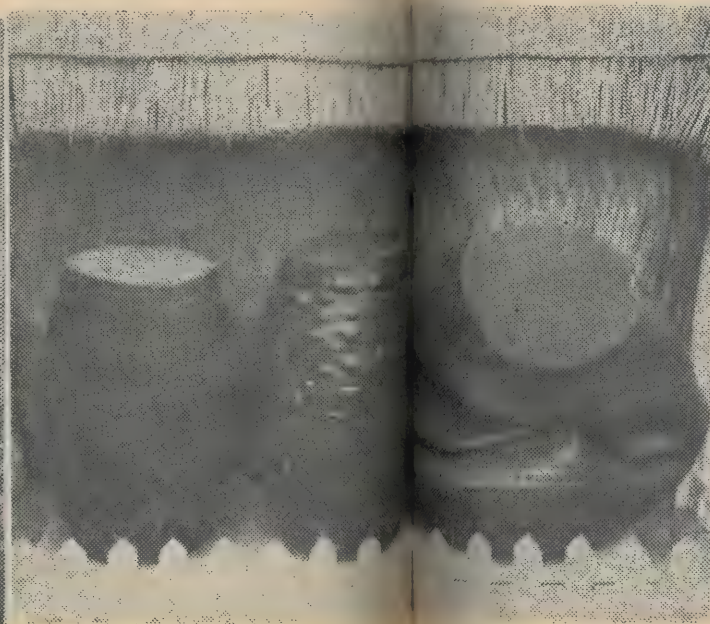
In deep respect I looked round the farm implements and household goods—the eloquent reminder of the hard-working and simple life of the revolutionary family.

I came out of the thatched house and went to see the

The farm implements made and used by Kim Bo Hyon



Misshapen jar showing poor life of the revolutionary family



Working people visiting Mangyongdae



Foreign guests visit the old home of Mangyongdae

Mangyongdae Revolutionary History Museum.

People were coming to Mangyongdae in waves.

I met with Cho Yong Gi, a Labour Hero at the turbine shop of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, while seeing the historic places at Mangyongdae where started the eternal spring of Korea and half a century of the glorious history of our revolution.

He said: "People say Mangyongdae is near and dear to

their hearts. It is because the strong roots of the Korean revolution arose here and here is the source of their lasting happiness. Visiting Mangyongdae again today, I felt once again that no nation in the world is more glorious and happier than our people who have respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung as their great leader. The more I feel this happiness, the stronger becomes my resolve to remain loyal to the fatherly leader forever from genera-

tion to generation."

His resolve is that of all other people who visit Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution, with boundless joy and happiness. I left Mangyongdae with such a resolve. My heart swelled with the highest honour and pride of having the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and historic Mangyongdae, the holy revolutionary place, which will glorify its name more and more.

Li Yong Sik

(POEM)

RED SALUTES TO YOU, KIM IL SUNG

Chandra Man Bajracharya,
Student, (Tri Bhuvan University),
Kirtipur, Nepal.

You who wear the eyes of Juche,
And mounted on Chollima soar high in the skies.
You a vanguard advancing on the path carried by Marx and Lenin
My red salutes to you on your auspicious birthday.
When I think of you, I remember the past days of your country
Those days, when your country was behind bars,
When, like dogs fighting for bone pieces in garbage heaps, they
(imperialists) scrambled to grab your country,
O my heart bleeds to think of those days.
But today when I see you, joy overbrims my heart,
Because today you wear the eyes of Juche
And, mounted on Chollima, soar high in the skies.
Anyone trying to snatch those eyes will himself be burnt to death,
Anyone trying to check the speed of Chollima will be crushed to death.
But Kim Il Sung, a great regret
Korea remains yet divided
And half of Korea is captured.
But those plunderers are only fastening noose around their own necks.
Lifting big rocks to drop at their own feet
So I speak to you
They are but fleeting dark clouds in the sky
The rising sun will banish those dark clouds.
And the sun! you are that red sun,
You who banish the clouds.
With the growth of age, you do not grow old, but shine more and
more to burn and banish the clouds.



Establishing a Paradise for People

One autumn day a few years ago the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was walking slowly in the Sukchon Fruit Farm in South Pyongan Province where fruits were ripening.

Golden ears of rice were waving in the vast Yoldusamcholli plain, hills were clad with orchards tinged with bright red, and modern dwellings nestled at their foot like a picture.

He looked satisfactorily at the beautiful sight for a long time.

He was so much pleased to see people's life prosper that those officials accompanying him were touched with emotion.

Across their mind came one winter day immediately after liberation when he had inspected the Potong River.

The fatherland had been liberated but the people were still badly off in December 1945.

At the time there were many mud huts on the banks of the Potong River, in which paupers lived, who had lost their dear ones and properties by flood that had come every year during the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism.

Though they had known that flood would carry away their huts, they could not but build their shelters under bridges every year.

Looking with a touch of pity at the huts, the outcome of exploitation and oppression by the Japanese imperialists and landlords and capitalists, he stressed to his suite that they should see to make people enjoy a happy life at the earliest possible date.

However, today Chollima, Rakwon, Pipa and other modern streets and beautiful recreation grounds appeared and the river has become a river of happiness full of laughter and songs.

Multi-storeyed apartment houses built on the Potong River



Wise Leadership and Warm Love

This is not confined to the Potong River in Pyongyang and Sukchon alone.

Cities and villages, beautiful and good to live in, appeared at different places from seashore and plains to mountainous areas and educational, cultural and health institutions, shops and welfare-service establishments arose everywhere people live.

Indeed, our people enjoy a perfectly happy and cultured life.

Great changes have taken place on this land under the wise guidance of the great leader since the winter day immediately after liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today, we have neither jobless persons nor beggars in our country. All the working people are free from worry about food, clothing and housing, the education of their children and medical care; everyone can live a happy life, working and learning to his heart's content."

Our country took over most backward productive forces as a result of the harsh colonial rule of Japanese imperialism. Even they

were reduced to ashes by the severe three-year war.

On such a land rose a paradise for the people.

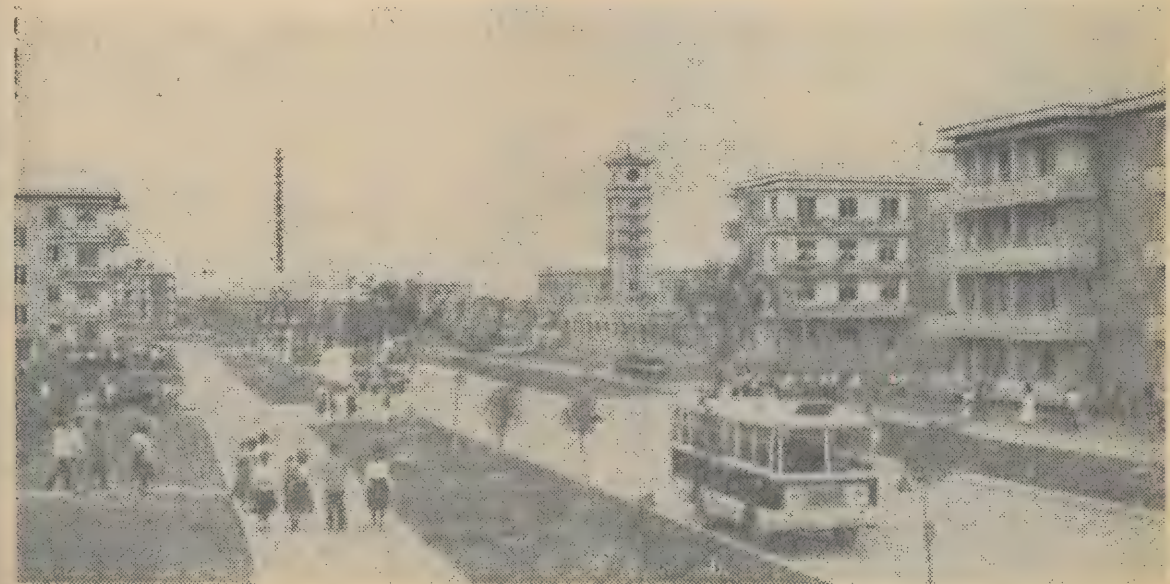
This great change is entirely due to the respected and beloved leader's wise leadership and boundless love for the people.

Talking with a foreign critic a few years ago, the great leader said that the age-old desire of the Korean peasants had been to live on rice and meat soup and in tile-roofed houses and narrated an impressive story about how he had worked to realize it.

He told the critic that he had guided them to promote irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization in agriculture and they all came to eat rice which had been called *ibap* (king's rice) because only the king had been said to live on it and that he had developed poultry industry and got the state to build modern farm houses at its expense to make them eat meat soup and live in fine houses. The critic said struck with admiration, "Everything here is true."

Here is a story about an old man who lives in Pungsan County of Ryanggang Province,

Modern dwellings for farmers



Wise Leadership and Warm Love

on the Kaema plateau which is called the roof of Korea.

His 60th birthday table literally groaned with good things. A fresh large-headed cabbage in the middle of the table attracted the eye.

His youngest son-in-law asked the old man why he laid the cabbage even on his birthday table as he lived in a flat area where such a vegetable was nothing special. The old man said:

"You may not understand why, I suppose. We cultivate vegetables here in Pungsan for ourselves for the first time in our history. Any good food on the table can not match the cabbage. It carries the fatherly leader's special concern and love for us who had been worst-off."

Doctors visit working people's homes to look after their health



He told his son-in-law in tears that the respected and beloved leader had spared no pains for ten-odd years to make them, who could not even eat their fill of oat and potato before, live on rice and meat soup and get them to grow vegetables and fruits even in the snow-covered Kaema plateau where vegetable had been said not to grow and enable them to live a happy life.

Legendary stories about such great love and favour are too many in our country to tell.

The great leader did devote his concern not only to solving the basic problems of the people's life.

He regards it as his lifelong task to satisfy as soon as possible the cherished desire of our people to live in a paradise free from all worries.

One day in September 1971 he met a teacher of the Kujigol Primary School in Yangdok County, South Pyongan Province. He was in charge of the first graders. The great leader heard from him that the class in his charge consisted of 20 children of 6 and they were all top honour pupils. He was lost in recollection.

Kujigol is a historic valley where he spent a night in September 1947 despite the claims of a busy life to improve the life of the peasants in the mountainous areas who had become masters of land after liberation.

Before his eyes floated pitiful faces of children whom he had met in the morning when he had selected the site for a pasture, picking his way through dewy bushes. That morning he had asked them if they had been going to school. Children had stood, their heads down. The secretary of a Party cell had said they had not been attending school as there was a school in the sub-county seat 12 kilometres away.

The respected and beloved leader had said that they had not been able to go to school before because they had had no money but they must study now that the country had been liberated and that he would see to build a school for them and asked them to pick out its site. Children were very glad, clinging to his sleeves. Taking them by the hand, he had gone down a stream and selected the sites



Working people on a visit to the Taesongsan pleasure ground

for a school and its playground at a flat place at the foot of a mountain. Thus the Kujigol Primary School appeared and accepted even boys and girls of 16 in the first-year class. But now little children ten years younger than those boys and girls are getting universal 11-year compulsory education.

Indeed, the great leader spares nothing for the rising generation.

Under such deep concern our country could become a "country of education" which has introduced universal 11-year compulsory education for the first time in the world and has a huge army of one million intellectuals and a brilliantly-flourishing socialist culture.

a land where the average life span of the population has been lengthened by 30-odd years as compared with the pre-liberation years and people live long in good health thanks to universal free medical care, and the world's first tax-free country.

Under his loving care our working people live a happy life, doing fruitful creative labour with steady jobs.

As seen above, our people can live in an ever-prosperous people's paradise since they have the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who loves them so much.



In the Days of Training the First Detachment of One Million Intellectuals

Among our scientists are two scholars honoured with "Kim Il Sung Order" on their 70th birthday by decrees of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

They are Dr. Kim Gwang Jin, researcher of the Economic Institute under the Academy of Social Sciences, and Professor To Sang Rok of Kim Il Sung University, Academician of the Academy of Sciences.

Having the glorious orders pinned on their chests, the old scholars recollected in hot tears of emotion the days when our old intellectuals took the road of true life.

One day in the early autumn of 1945, a little over one month after our country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialism, some intellectuals of Pyongyang got word to gather at a house at the foot of Moran Hill at once. Among them was Dr. Kim Gwang Jin.

He was an ordinary intellectual. He was born in Pyongyang. He got higher education and served as an assistant in a university in Japan and then taught at a specialized school in the pre-liberation years.

At the house there were already a medical doctor and a few intellectuals in the city whom he had known.

None of them knew who had called them and why and they were waiting impatiently, when an energetic, unpretentiously dressed man in his thirties came in.

They all stood up and greeted him. He returned their greeting gladly as if they were

his old acquaintances, said that he had long wanted to see them and asked them to sit down. Then he spoke to them that he called them as intellectuals had to play an important role in the establishment of a new state in the liberated country.

His words attracting their attention relieved the tension of their minds.

He asked them all where and what they were doing.

At the time Dr. Kim Gwang Jin was working at the People's Political Committee of South Pyongan Province as the director of its department of commerce and industry. He spoke about the rehabilitation of enterprises, collieries and railways in the province destroyed by the fleeing Japanese imperialists.

He listened attentively to them and expressed his satisfaction with their active participation in the building of a new country and told them about the immediate tasks to build a rich and strong, independent and sovereign state and emphasized time and again the important role of intellectuals in the work.

Lunch time came. He asked them to have a meal with him though it was plain and lunched together.

"Who is he?" They tried to think out, feeling boundlessly grateful to him for prizing them so highly, showing them the way to revival and inspiring them with hope and courage, but in vain.

Shortly after, on October 13, 1945, Dr. Kim Gwang Jin knew he was General Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, at

***** Wise Leadership and Warm Love *****

the meeting arranged by the People's Political Committee of South Pyongan Province to welcome his return to the homeland in triumph.

It was the day just before the great leader made his historic speech on his triumphal return.

When the great leader warmly pressed his hand, Dr. Kim Gwang Jin cried only "Dear General!..." and could not continue, choked with tears of emotion.

He was the respected and beloved leader whom the whole nation had been longing impatiently to see on the square of triumph. He was full of boundless gratitude to the great leader who had kindly met and expressed his deep trust in ordinary intellectuals who had done nothing for the country's liberation, even before he declared his triumphal return.

The day, immediately after liberation, when the doctor first met the great leader in the house at the foot of Moran Hill was an unforgettable day when our intellectuals embarked upon a new road, a road of worthiest life.

But, in Seoul in south Korea the situation was quite different.

Under the colonial rule of the US imperialists who occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism, the future of intellectuals was dark.

"What will be the future of the intellectuals in this land?"

Young physicist To Sang Rok, together with other conscientious intellectuals in south Korea, was taking thought for their future, when a glad news came to him from the north.

It was that the respected and beloved General Kim Il Sung invited him to teach at the Kim Il Sung University, the first university in our country to be established in Pyongyang.

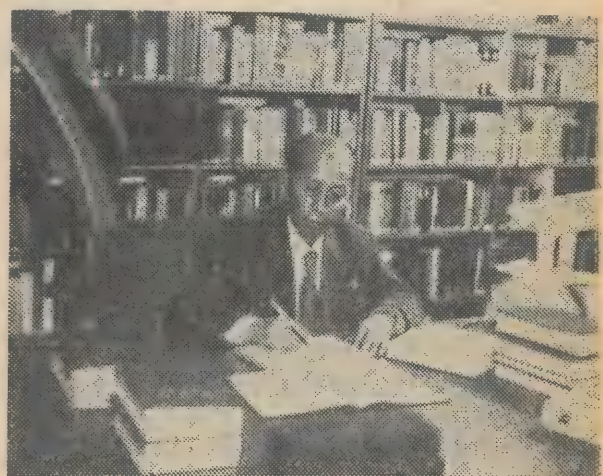
It was a great surprise to him and an expression of the great leader's deep trust in

him. He shed hot tears of gratitude and emotion.

He left for Pyongyang at once.

Though he was busy, the respected and beloved leader, as soon as he was informed that Professor To Sang Rok had come across the death line, found time to receive him.

He praised the professor for his patriotic deed and inquired about his family. The professor said that he had come alone, leaving his family in Seoul. The great leader said he would care to take his family at once.



To Sang Rok, Academician of the Academy of Sciences and Professor of Kim Il Sung University

Then he stressed that national cadres such as scientists, technicians, men of culture and artistes were needed to make our liberated country a rich and strong, democratic independent sovereign state and, in order to train such cadres, it was necessary first to set up a university. He asked the professor to take an active part in the work to establish the university and do his best for the good of the people as a scientist.

This was how Dr. Kim Gwang Jin, a scholar of Pyongyang, and Professor To Sang Rok, a scholar from Seoul, participated in the proud work to establish the first university of people in our national history.

Nor were they all.

All intellectuals of our country saw their way to new life and glory in the wise policy of the great leader, who, taking into full consideration the role played by intellectuals in revolution and construction, firmly believed in them and boldly led them over to the side of the revolution.

Despite the 38th parallel artificially bisecting our country into north and south after liberation, intellectuals gathered in Pyongyang from all over the land and the first teaching staff of Kim Il Sung University was formed with over 60 of them and more than 1,000 sons and daughters of working people entered the university, thus the birth of the first people's university in our country was proclaimed to the whole world.

On October 17 and 18, 1946, after the founding of the university, the great leader called in Pyongyang a conference for scientists and technicians though their number was small.

It was held in the auditorium of Pyongyang Middle School 1 at the foot of Namsan Hill in Pyongyang, the capital of democratic new Korea. It was the first national conference of scientists and technicians in our country.

Busy as he was, the great leader attended the second-day sitting of the conference and made a historic speech "On the Tasks of Scientists and Technicians at the Present Time."

In his speech, he pointed out the tasks of scientists and technicians, emphasizing that they should carry out very important tasks to do away with age-old backwardness and build a new Korea, rich and strong, and it was no exaggeration to say that success in that work depended largely on them.

He concluded his speech with:

"Dear scientists and technicians,

Today the fatherland and the people put a really great expectation on you. Your knowledge, wisdom and experience are very precious in the cause of building a new democratic country. We have quite a lot of tasks which can be settled only with your zeal and efforts.

I wish you to know well your present tasks and do your best to construct a democratic country at an early date."

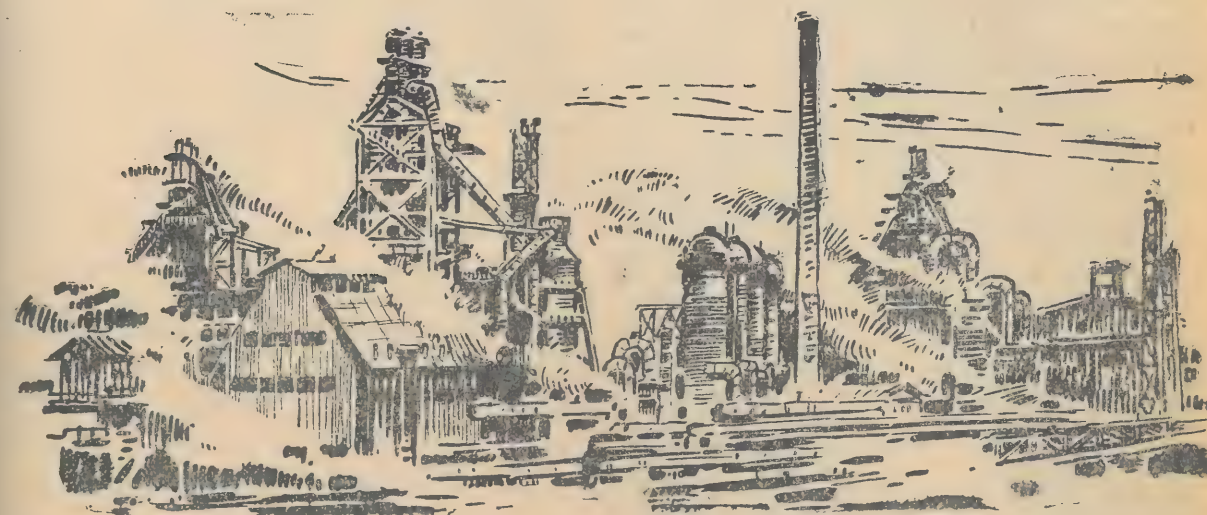
The conference hall was gripped by stirring excitement and joy.

A thunderous applause burst forth. It was an expression of their gratitude to the great leader for his profound trust in the attendants.

More than 30 years have passed since then. In the period we have made a big leap towards civilization and our country, which was in dire want of its own cadres immediately after liberation, has become a powerful state with an army of a million intellectuals. Immediately after liberation, we had no higher educational establishment but now we have a hundred and scores of institutions of higher learning and the entire people are now striving to intellectualize the whole society.

Li Jin Yong

Changing Kim Chaek Iron Works



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country's ferrous metallurgical industry, equipped with perfect production processes for everything from pig iron to steel, rolled steel and goods of second-stage metal processing, has become a powerful branch, and it can now satisfy all our demands for different metals needed to develop our national economy."

The Kim Chaek Iron Works, a comprehensive metallurgical giant in the northern section of our country, is playing a big role in the development of our Juche industry.

On Firm Foundation of Independent Economy

The Kim Chaek Iron Works—large blast furnaces, coke ovens, continuous sintering furnaces and steel shops stand just like a forest, casting their giant figures on the blue East Sea of Korea—reminds you of a big city of iron.

Everything there is a lasting monumental creature of our times made by our own strength, technique and equipment on the firm foundation of the independent national economy built under the wise guidance of the great leader.

The great leader set forth a policy to establish Juche in metallurgical industry and produce more iron with domestic raw materials and fuel and charted a grand plan to expand the iron works into a comprehensive metallurgical giant and wisely led our people to put them into reality.

Though busy guiding the revolution and construction, he gave on-the-spot guidance in the expansion work of the works in June 1968.

The project proceeded at an unprecedentedly high speed on the strength and technique of our heroic working class according to his on-the-spot instructions.

Ryongsong, Rakwon, Taean and other powerful machine factories in our country made and sent in good time giant blast

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furnaces, sintering furnaces, coke ovens, the 120,000-cubic metre blower and all other equipments.

The constructors and technicians boldly introduced the ground assembling method for assemblage in the air and applied various advanced methods, thereby shortening the equipment-assembling time.

In this way, they completed big metallurgical equipments including the 1,500-cubic metre blast furnace and the 3,000,000-ton capacity continuous sintering furnace in less than two years during the Six-Year Plan period.

They also built a 1,000,000-ton capacity modern rolling mill.

Simultaneously with this expansion work, the expansion project of the Musan Mine, a giant iron ore producer in our country, went ahead.

Modernly-equipped new ore dressing plants were built and large and modern machines and equipment introduced, with the result that iron ore production surpassed the highest level in the Seven-Year Plan period 2.5

times.

A 98-kilometre dressed ore pipeline was laid through mountains and valleys between the Musan Mine and the iron works, which carries millions of tons of dressed ore a year.

This railway section switched over to electric traction. As a result, the problem of feeding the iron works with raw material was completely solved and the volume of its transport trebled.

Today the works has become a comprehensive ferrous metallurgical enterprise, the biggest metallurgical base, which is perfect in production structure and carries on the serial production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel with large and automatic machines and equipment.

Record Growth Rate

This iron works was built by the Japanese imperialist aggressors at the end of the 1930s to produce pig iron with our rich iron ore and cheap labour for their plunder.

Part of the Kim Chaek Iron Works



They built a small blast furnace and a coke oven on the broad seaside for years. Production methods were backward and technical equipment was very poor. And the works produced only pig iron. The Japanese imperialists severely destroyed it in their flight.

In April 1946 the great leader visited the iron works with a far-reaching plan to build a new country.

Though they had become masters of the country and the works with the country's liberation, the workers there did not know where to begin as everything including the blast furnace had been severely destroyed.

Emphasizing to the workers that iron was an absolute must for building a rich and strong country, the fatherly leader indicated the orientation and ways to restore the works and took measures to improve their life.

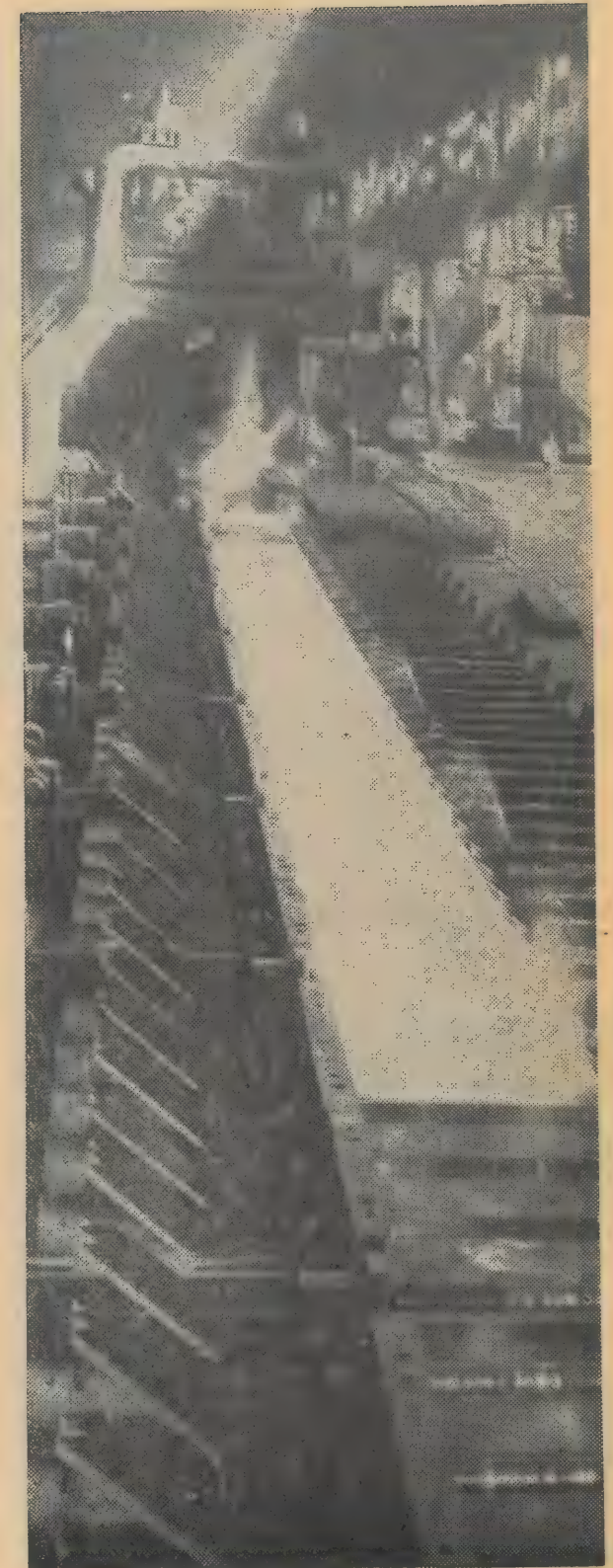
In the peaceful construction period the workers and technicians there restored the destroyed blast furnace and coke oven in a short time through their strenuous efforts and in 1948 they produced more than twice as much iron as was turned out in the closing year of Japanese imperialist rule.

During the war the US imperialist aggressors showered the works with more than 8,000 bombs and several ten thousand naval gun shells.

It was so severely destroyed by the war that its traces were found nowhere after the war.

After the war the heroic workers restored their works from war ruins in the spirit which they had displayed in beating the enemy, US imperialism, and in May 1955, less than two years later, they produced first iron at blast furnace 1. In 1956 the output of the iron works showed a record growth; it increased by 95 per cent in pig iron, by 21 per cent in coke and by 64 per cent in sinter

Steel plates are mass-produced



Part of the automatic control room



compared with the closing year of Japanese imperialist rule.

Big Chollima upsurge and the full-scale building of the foundations of socialism in our country needed more steel everywhere.

Molten iron is discharged



Infinitely faithful to the instructions of the great leader, the workers there did away with all sorts of conservatism, stagnation and mystification of technique and in 1957 they worked a miracle of producing 270,000 tons of pig iron at the blast furnace at which it had been said difficult to produce 190,000 tons.

They were only eager to march faster and made nothing of rated capacity.

The great leader defined iron and machine as the king of industry and the steel front as Height 1211 in socialist construction, put faith in the strength of the workers and called them to make a steady leap forward in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Height 1211 is a hill of great strategic importance in the eastern sector of the front on which the issue of the war depended during the last Fatherland Liberation War.

With the spirit of hero-soldiers who had defended the height to the end, the workers there, well aware of the importance of iron in the development of the national economy, established a 400, 000-ton capacity steel shop

only in nine months and increased iron production every year.

This startling fact took place 20 years ago.

Today the works is advancing along the bright road of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

Industrial TV has been introduced in production and transceivers are widely used in the direction of production.

Transport operation is conducted by the large belt conveyer at raw material, blast furnace, sintering furnace, coke oven and fire-proofing shops.

All production processes from raw-material feeding to production of molten iron and goods are automated and remote-controlled.

Heat-affected and harmful work has been eliminated and labour has become joyful and fruitful.

In 1977 the pig iron output of the iron works increased 10 times as against the clos-

ing year of Japanese imperialist rule, steel 20 times as compared with 1960 and rolled steel more than two times what it was in 1976.

With the spirit at the time of the big Chollima upsurge, the spirit of hero-soldiers on Height 1211, the workers there are working now.

In 1984, the last year of the long-term Second Seven-Year Plan our country's output of pig iron, granulated iron and blister steel will reach 6.4-7 million tons, steel 7.4-8 million tons and rolled steel 5.6-6 million tons.

As we have such metallurgical giants as the Kim Chaek Iron Works relying on the powerful independent economy, the grand goals of the new long-term plan will surely be attained ahead of schedule.

Today the workers and technicians there are striving to execute the tasks set by the great leader in his New Year Address for this year.

Kwon Su Gon

"Chad Study Group of the Juche Idea" Inaugurated

Recently the "Chad Study Group of the Juche Idea" was formed in Ndjamena, the capital of Chad.

The inaugural meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the stormy applause of the attendants.

The letter said:

"We members of the group have been eager to study the immortal Juche idea fathered by you, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Your Juche idea enriches human thought theoretically and practically in all fields....

No force on earth can stem the grand march of the people who are aware of the great truth of your Juche idea.

We will vigorously advance toward the bright future of mankind along the road of independence indicated by your Juche idea."

This letter sincerely wished the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

The meeting was attended by the editor-in-chief of the Chad paper *Ascat* and many personages studying hard the immortal Juche idea of the great leader.



I'll Follow Him to the End of Heaven and Earth

Thousands of flowers dance for joy in mountains and fields; rivers and streams flow scattering their diamond showers of water, singing the song of blessing. On this happy April holiday—the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun and savior of the nation—people flow in steady streams to Mangyongdae, the holy revolutionary place, and Mansudae Hill, wishing him a long life in good health.

On this significant day, I look back with deep emotion on the glorious days when I grew to be a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and a Labour Heroine under the loving care of the fatherly leader.

In presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the National Congress of Agriculture was held in Pyongyang in December 1960, where I had the honour of speaking about the results of our efforts to carry out our Party's agricultural policy and the great change in the life of our farmers in a mountain area.

The fatherly leader attentively listened to me and was satisfied much with my speech, and praised me more than I deserved. He said that we had done farming well and made good use of mountains to improve the farmers' life radically.

After my speech, I went back to my seat. But I could not calm my excitement for a long while.

During break, a cadre came to me and told me that the fatherly leader called.

My heart beat high with this thought, "I had a great honour of speaking in his presence and now he wants to see me!" I enter-

ed the lounge where he was, allaying my excitement with difficulty.

He greeted me with a benign smile and warmly grasped my hand. He called me the young management board chairwoman of a cooperative farm in Piraebong and said I had done my work very well and, patting me on the shoulder, encouraged me to work better in the future to become a Labour Heroine.

On the closing day of the congress, he made a gift of silk to me.

When I received his earnest instructions and gift of love my joy knew no bounds. Recalling to my mind time and again what he had instructed me, I pledged myself to justify his trust and solicitude without fail.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to carry out the Party's policies creditably, it is necessary, first of all, to understand them well. Only by making a profound study of the Party's policies can you get a clear idea of their correctness."

Back from the congress, I studied hard his teachings and their embodiment, the Party policies, in order to find ways to carry them into effect and make our mountainous area more affluent and better to live in.

I found the orientation to do so in them and worked hard, gaining strength from them.

Later I was sent to a new post in the revolution thanks to the profound political trust and solicitude of the fatherly leader.

But the Namjung cooperative farm, my new post, was several times larger than the

***** Wise Leadership and Warm Love *****

Majon cooperative farm where I had been working and it was a tough job for me to manage it.

For us, the farmers in a mountain area, the fatherly leader took a measure to lead electricity into our farm and sent us tractors, lorries and some other farm machines.

Afterwards, when he was giving on-the-spot guidance in the Sakju area across mountain passes, he called me though he was busy.

Whenever he met me he kindly taught me how to improve the living of our cooperative farmers and my work method and how to carry out better our revolutionary tasks.

At the National Congress of Agricultural Workers held in February 1968 in presence of the great leader, I spoke about the fact that we had more than doubled the per-hectare yield by tending land well and applying scientific farming methods and sharply boosted our farmers' money income by making the most of mountains as taught by him, and thus turned our poor mountain village into socialist modern one good to live in.

The fatherly leader said to the attendants that people like me were Hero or Heroine.

As soon as the congress was close, he cared to award me the title of Labour Heroine, the supreme honour of the Republic's citizen, and later on he entrusted me with the task of guiding agriculture in a county.

From time to time he called the leading functionary of our county Party committee on the long-distance phone to know how I was working, ask him to help me well with my work and even pay attention to the problem of my marriage.

So, though I am working in a mountain area far away from Pyongyang, I feel he is always with me, which I am highly proud of.

He not only trained me, once a daughter of a farm hand in a nameless mountain village, into a proud revolutionary in the countryside but looked well after my health.

One day in July 1968 I was seriously

traumatized by an accident and lost consciousness. But, only two hours later I was on a bed of a large hospital in Pyongyang far from Pyokdong where I had been. When I came to my senses, I learned that I had been carried to Pyongyang by a plane sent by the fatherly leader and shed tears of grateful happiness.

Under his tender care my wound healed up rapidly.

One day I felt I got well enough to work and decided to leave the hospital.

Informed on this, the fatherly leader even read my mind and called doctors and urged them time and again to cure me better.

Even after I left the hospital, he sent me priceless tonics.

I felt the warm love with which the great leader had given a sick man *sansam* and injections procured by his men for himself during the arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle.

I could restore my health and return to my revolutionary post because he looked after me with fatherly love.

Indeed, his love is like a crystal-clear spring which never dries up and flows unendingly.

His unfathomable love inspires the hearts of all his revolutionary soldiers with a fiery determination to remain loyal to him to the end, even at the cost of their lives.

On his birthday, the greatest national holiday, I, together with all our working people, renew my determination to remain faithful to him forever and follow him to the end of the sun and the moon and of the earth and heaven.

This year too I will do my best to bring about another leap forward in grain production by doing scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader.

Li Gum Nyo,
Rural Economy Committee,
Chagang Province



On the Juche Idea (4)

Requirements of the Juche Idea

The immortal Juche idea sets out its own requirements proceeding from its revolutionary essence and basis.

First, it calls for attaching primary importance to man in considering things and making everything serve him. Second, it asks all the working people to have the stand and attitude of master towards revolution and construction. Third, it requires people to focus their thought and practice on their country's revolution.

Here we treat the first major requirement of the Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Attaching the greatest importance to people in every respect and serving them—this is precisely the requirement of the Juche idea." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 261.)

This requirement of the Juche idea comes from the basis of the Juche idea—the philosophical theory that man is the master of all things and decides everything.

As man is master of all things and the decisive factor in everything and the most precious and powerful being, primary importance should be attached to him in considering things and everything made to serve him.

Then what does this mean?

First, this means attaching primary importance to men, the working people, in setting the goal and orientation of the revolution and construction.

Revolutionary struggle and construction work are a struggle for the working masses to free themselves from all sorts of fetters and enjoy an independent and creative life

as masters of nature and society and an undertaking to hew out their destiny.

The overthrow of an old society and the establishment of a new one is, after all, to make the working masses independent.

Productive activities for conquest of nature and economic construction and technical revolution are also aimed at enabling the working masses to enjoy an independent and creative life.

Economic construction and technical revolution, therefore, are not a mere technical and business matter but a political task to free even from hard labour the working people emancipated from exploitation and oppression and make them live a fruitful life as masters of state and society.

Cultural construction is also aimed at making the working masses act more independently and creatively with high ideological, technical and cultural levels as masters of society.

As seen above, the Juche idea asks for giving primary importance to the working masses and meeting their interests and demands in setting the goal and orientation of the revolution and construction.

Next, attaching primary importance to man and making everything serve him means giving primary attention to the working masses, their revolutionary zeal and creative activity, in considering means and methods to transform and remake nature and society.

This means paying primary attention not to machines and other material means and conditions but to man and not to technical and business methods but to political work

giving full scope to the creativeness of the popular masses in transforming and remaking nature and society.

Material and technical means or technical and business methods are of course important in remaking nature and society. But it is man that manufactures and uses material and technical means and works out and applies technical and business methods.

The strength and wisdom of people, the working masses, is inexhaustible and there is nothing impossible for them.

Therefore, work with people, political work giving full scope to the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the working masses, is the basic and fundamental method to be followed permanently in the revolution and construction.

Attaching primary importance to man and making everything serve him also means valuing all things and phenomena by the interests of people, the working masses.

All valuable and beautiful things in the world are created by the working people and they are used, after all, to realize their independence.

It is natural, therefore, that all things should be valued by the interests of the working masses and treated to meet their interests.

This is a most scientific valuation and correct treatment.

A social system and the level of its development are valued not merely by the economic index showing the production level but also by how it serves the working masses including the working class and how much it makes them independent and creative.

All material and cultural wealth in society is valued by whether or not it meets their will and demand and interests.

The requirement of the Juche idea for attaching primary importance to man in considering things and making everything serve him proceeds from the revolutionary and popular thought which values people most in the world, quite contrary to the reactionary thought and stand of the exploiting classes which give primary importance to money or materials and make everything serve to earn money.

Under the socialist system of our Republic in which the Juche idea has been thoroughly embodied, the working masses are the masters of everything and all things in society serve them.

The immortal Juche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a man-centered, man-valued idea and, for this, it is widely accepted by the world people.

"Vaasa Study Group of the Juche Idea" Formed

Recently the "Vaasa Study Group of the Juche Idea" was formed in Vaasa, Finland.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the inaugural meeting with the thunderous applause of the attendants.

The letter wrote:

"We, here in Vaasa of Finland, inaugurated the 'Vaasa Study Group of the Juche Idea,' out of a desire to further strengthen the friendship between our two countries.

The aim of our study group is to study and make broad sections of people know the achievements that your government and people have attained by embodying the great Juche idea under your wise leadership.

On this occasion, we fully support the efforts of you, respected and beloved Comrade President, for the peaceful reunification of the country.

We will do our utmost, together with your people, for the reunification of Korea."

Along the Chongchon River (4)



The Chongchon River had caused only misfortunes to our people for ages. But now in our era it has become a river bringing happiness to them.

Every year the songs of bumper harvest echo over the fields all along the river—mountainous areas in the upper reaches and the in-between and plain areas in the lower.

Lake Yonpung—"Eldest Son" of Irrigation

Lake Yonpung is a big y-shaped man-made lake lying on the borderline of Anju and Kaechon Counties, along the river.

They say a 32 km walker a day would take several days to go round it. Its fabulous water flows down long winding valleys.

The water of the Taedong-gang River flows into the lake through the intake tower and then through tunnels.

The lake water joins the water of the Chongchon River lifted by the Kumsong Pumping Station and flows along canals over 2,000 kilometres long, wetting 100,000 hectares of fields in the Yoldusamcholli Plain.

Lake Yonpung is the heart of the big Pyongnam Irrigation System which appeared in the course of creating a new proud history of irrigation in our country.

By establishing this irrigation system the fatherly leader satisfied the age-old desire of the peasants in the plain for irrigation and brought joy and happiness to them.

"The Yoldusamcholli Plain was so dry that there was no water to quench thirst and even flying birds refused to stop.

In by-gone days the peasants dabbled rice-seedlings but the fields cracked like the back of a tortoise and they sighed in tears at the

fleeting clouds in the sky, cursing Heaven. But tears did not bring drying rice plants to life.

So their cherished desire was to irrigate their fields. This desire was met by the fatherly leader.

Indeed, his love for them is loftier than the mountain and deeper than the sea.

The Pyongnam Irrigation System—this is a lasting water-giver which has come out of the boundlessly warm love and tender care of the fatherly leader for the peasants...."

This is a passage of the inscription on the monument to the Pyongnam Irrigation System erected to commemorate the great grace of the fatherly leader who has met the age-old desire of our peasants for irrigation.

In the spring of 1946, less than a year after the liberation of the country, the great leader climbed a hill which afforded a fine view of the Yoldusamcholli Plain and instructed to establish the irrigation system as a grand nature-remaking work.

Looking far ahead into the future with his extraordinary wisdom and insight, he set forth an original policy of giving priority to irrigation in the rural technical revolution and attached great importance to this system for irrigation.

In order to complete this irrigation project as early as possible to feed our people with rice, he selected the site of the reservoir dam, picking his way through rugged hills and bushes, and solved all knotty problems.

The aggressive war ignited by US imperialism interrupted this project temporarily. The enemy destroyed all the irrigation structures nearing completion.

In January 1953, when the fierce war was at its height, the great leader instructed the functionaries concerned to make full preparations for building the irrigation system, saying that after the war we should set up a fine irrigation system where destruction had been wrought by the enemy.

According to his instructions, our people completed this grand-scale irrigation project in a short time of one year and ten months after the war through their heroic labour.

At the end of May 1956, the water of the Taedong-gang River began to flow into the new man-made Lake Yonpung and later it wetted the Yoldusamcholli Plain.

That day people there jumped into the water for joy and shouted at the top of their voice "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

On May 30, 1956, when the plain was possessed by joy, the fatherly leader visited there.

He had a long look at the lake, sharing joy with peasants whose desire was met and suggested to name the lake "Yonpung," saying that the Pyongnam Irrigation System, which could be said the "eldest son" of irrigation in our country, would bring rich crops to the plain every year. Thus the lake came to be called "Yonpung."

Yoldusamcholli Plain—Granary on the West Coast

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Our greatest achievement in the rural technical revolution is the completion of the irrigation programme. In the past period our Party carried out large-scale irrigation projects and brought under irrigation all the paddy fields and a considerable portion of the non-



Many farmers are amateur art group members

The Yoldusamcholli Plain yields rich crops every year





Farmers studying the mechanism of tractor

paddy fields. Consequently, it is no longer true to say in our country that farmers cannot raise crops for lack of water. This is a great victory we have scored in the rural technical revolution."

The great leader paid a visit to the Ripsok Cooperative Farm in Mundok County in the summer of the year when people could hardly keep their mouths close for joy over irrigation in the plain.

He sat with peasants on the straw mat spread under an ash tree and kindly taught them what to do to live well.

Afterwards he visited the plain almost every year to teach peasants how to do scientific farming and meet the demands of the Juche farming methods.

Thanks to his constant efforts and concern for the development of agriculture and his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" irrigation and electrification have already been completed and now mechanization and chemicalization have reached a high level in the plain and an era of agricultural industrialization and modernization has come there.

The state has sent the peasants a lot of modern farm machines such as tractors, lorries and tractor-drawn farm machines and the supply of chemical fertilizers, herbicides and

other agricultural chemicals increases every year, freeing peasants from hard farm work.

Today the Yoldusamcholli Plain stretching along the west coast from the southern lower reaches of the Chongchon River has turned into a famous granary.

Peasants there harvested 500 kilogrammes of rice per hectare in the rich year before liberation.

So they said that they could easily carry their yearly harvest on their backs.

But today Anju, Mundok and Sukchon Counties in the plain produce over 7-8 tons of grain per hectare. This means that their grain output has increased over 15 times compared with the pre-liberation years.

In recent years our country has been also severely affected by the cold front sweeping the world.

But grain output is increasing every year in the plain as in all our countryside.

The Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader are displaying their great vitality everywhere.

The Yoldusamcholli Plain—the granary on the west coast of our country—yields rich crops every year and plays a big role in attaining the 10 million-ton grain production goal of the new long-term plan ahead of schedule.

Kwon O Shik

Irrigation canals overflow with life-giving water



Second Seven-Year Plan and People's Living Standards

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic make it the supreme principle governing all their activities to steadily improve the material and cultural standards of the people.

The true superiority of our socialist system lies in the fact that the people's living standards rise as technique develops and production grows.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"As in the past, the Government of the Republic will continue to make every effort to raise the people's material and cultural standards.

We must firmly adhere to the principle of ensuring a proportionate improvement of all the working people's living conditions while systematically promoting the people's welfare."

The Second Seven-Year Plan provides for continuing to direct great efforts and guaranteeing the people higher material and cultural standards. In the new plan period the national income, the promoter of the people's welfare, will increase 1.9 times.

The state will fully satisfy the present need for promoting the people's welfare and raise the living standards of factory and office workers and farmers equally, while strengthening the economic foundation for the prosperity and development of the country and the future welfare of the people by properly regulating the correlations between accumulation and consumption.

In the plan period 10 million tons of grain will be produced and we will have more food surplus.

In 1984 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, 800,000-900,000 tons of meat and over 1.5 million tons of fruits will be put out.

A radical change will take place in the production of consumer goods.

Existing spinning machines will be further modernized and made high-speed to increase their capacities to the maximum, and at the same time, a new Orlon spinning mill will be built. Thus, the output of textiles in 1984 will reach 800 million metres. Also present knitted goods factories will be reequipped so as to increase knitwear output 1.7 times and boost the production of various Orlon knitted goods for winter.

In the new long-term plan period the daily necessities industry will be rapidly developed and the production of high-quality furniture, washing machines, refrigerators, television sets, wrist watches and other household goods, articles of cultural use and sundry goods of daily use largely increased. In 1984 the output of footwear will reach 100 million pairs and its quality be further improved.

Paper production is to increase more than 1.8 times, with a wider variety.

Rapid development of food processing industry is also expected in the new long-range plan.

The output of cooking oil and sugar will

be markedly boosted, and in particular, an industry producing sugar from domestic raw materials will be established and its output in 1984 will reach over 300,000 tons.

Growth in production of grain, cooking oil and sugar will further increase the output of delicious processed food. More nutritious foodstuffs suiting children's monthly and yearly ages will be produced.

In the new plan period prices of consumer goods will be cut as the output of consumer goods increase and the costs of manufactured goods drop, giving enormous additional benefits to the working people.

The volume of retail trade will also increase 1.9 times in keeping with rapidly growing production and working people's purchasing power. And the state budgetary outlay for public and cultural services will increase 1.4 times. This means that our working people will get greater additional material and cultural benefits from the state than remuneration for their labour—state and social benefits through free education, free medical care, free accommodation at holiday and health resorts and sanatoria, and free upbringing of children at creches and kindergartens, stipends, pensions, paid leave, grants-in-aid, etc.

In the new plan period modern houses will be built for 200,000-300,000 urban and rural families every year. The central heating system will be expanded in Pyongyang and introduced in all provincial centres and many other cities. Thus, the working people will be provided with a more cultured life and women greatly relieved from household chores.

The Party's policy of preventive medicine will be thoroughly implemented and the sec-

tion doctor system, an advanced medical service system, be developed for the further improvement of medical service to the working people.

For this, the number of prophylactic treatment groups will increase 1.3 times and hospital beds more than 1.2 times and public health workers will greatly swell. City and county people's hospitals will be equipped better as general hospitals with all specialized departments, more specialized hospitals, preventive hospitals and maternity homes be built, and medical appliances and facilities modernized further.

Deep attention will be paid to the development of the traditional Korean medicine along with modern medicine. The central and provincial traditional Korean medicine hospitals and the traditional Korean medicine departments of city and county people's hospitals and industrial hospitals will be enlarged. And nature cures using spa and mineral waters will be applied more widely. While the achievements already scored in the nursing and upbringing of children are further consolidated, more nursery schools will be set up and kept in a cultured way, and children's wards will be well equipped, so that our little ones will be brought up better and more healthily.

Every index and every figure of the new long-term plan carry the great leader's warm love for our people and deep concern for their welfare.

With the execution of the new long-range plan our people will enjoy a more independent and creative life in all fields of politics, economy and culture and our country will be a paradise of people more cultured and better to live in.

Apricot Flowers at Mangyongdae

Every April larks carol high in the sky and our country is bright with flowers in full bloom.

Historic Mangyongdae, where the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood fostering a great revolutionary ambition, attracts our people and foreign friends from different lands with its beautiful apricot flowers.

Our people like apricot flowers very much. Out of their love for their great leader, they planted various apricot trees including Horyong white apricot while taking good care of existing apricot trees and made Mangyongdae bright with their flowers every spring.

Apricot tree grows to a height of over 10 metres and bears light rosy flowers before putting forth leaves in early spring. Its fruits ripen yellow towards the end of June.

Its fruit is 2.5 cm across and contains 4.7-8 per cent of sugar, 0.23-2.63 per cent of organic acid and 0.1-1.5 per cent of pectin. So it is good

to eat raw and is used as a raw material of food industry in making canned fruit, jam, jelly and dried fruits.

Its seed contains 55-66 per cent of oil and 25 per cent of protein. So it is also used for making edible oil and drugs.

A tree bears fruits for 40 to 50 years, some 20 kilograms every year.

Today our people plant the apricot trees widely in urban parks and recreation grounds for ornamental purpose. We succeeded in producing an apricot strain which ripens early, yields well and can

stand the cold and plant it widely even to the northern regions of our country where no fruit trees had grown in the past because of the strong cold of 30 degrees below zero in winter.

Around April 15 every year apricot flowers come into full blossom at historic Mangyongdae as if to celebrate the birthday of the great leader. They make our people feel deeply grateful to him for having filled this land with the song of happiness and brought a most beautiful spring.



The First Tax-Free Country

From old times taxes had been the cause of disaster, misfortune, suffering and death to the working people in our country.

So they had been eager to live in a tax-free society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...our people's age-old desire to live in a tax-free society has been realized, and this country has become the first in the world to have no taxation."

The age-old desire of our people has come true in our age.

With our socialist system consolidated and developed, our independent national economy strengthened and the state finance stabilized, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung completely abolished the taxation system.

Thus our people have become a happy people living with no worries about food, clothing, housing, education of children and medical treatment in the first tax-free land in the world.

Already in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced a revolutionary and popular policy to abolish all taxes in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

He established the people's revolutionary government in the guerrilla bases, introduced the eight-hour day and the minimum wage system, abolished all taxes and cancelled all debts owed to the Japanese imperialists and their stooges.

He further developed and concretized his taxation programme charted in the hard days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 20-Point Platform published immediately following the liberation and completely abolished the agricultural tax in kind between 1964

and 1966. In 1974 he published the law on the complete abolition of the taxation system in our country.

The abolition of the taxation system eliminated completely the leftover of the old society which had caused immeasurable misery and misfortune to our people for thousands of years and our people were freed from its fetters once and for all.

As you have seen above, under the great leader's wise guidance and loving care, our people, as the masters of the first tax-free country in the world, are leading a happy, cultured life, getting state benefits greater than the remuneration for their work done.

About the complete abolition of the taxation system in our country, a foreign friend said:

"To live in a 'tax-free country' is the ideal and hope of mankind. It is quite natural that the DPRK, where the ideal and hope have been realized completely, should be called a 'model of socialism.'"

The abolition of the taxation system shows that the Republic has made tremendous achievements in the socialist construction and most values the people and carries out a policy for them."

Indeed the complete abolition of the taxation system in our country convincingly demonstrates the superiority of our socialist system where all things of the country and society serve the working people and the might of our powerful independent national economy.

So all our people work faithfully for the great leader and the boundlessly grateful socialist fatherland which has provided them with happiness.

Pak Jong Ho



Mangyongdae Revolutionary History Museum

This museum is at historic Mangyongdae, the cradle of the revolution. It displays historical materials showing the childhood of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the period of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the moving scene of his reunion with his family and relations at his native place, Mangyongdae, after 20 years' separation—after the country's liberation.

It also exhibits historical materials on patriotic and revolutionary activities of his great-grandfather, his grandparents, his father Kim Hyong Jik, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement in our country, his mother Kang Ban Sok, an ardent communist revolutionary fighter, his uncle and his younger brothers.

Many people visit it every day to learn his revolutionary history and his revolutionary family.



Working people study the revolutionary activities of Kim Hyong Jik



Part of materials showing the revolutionary activities of the great leader's uncle Comrade Kim Hyong Gwon, his younger brother Comrade Kim Chol Ju and his cousin Comrade Kim Won Ju



Part of materials showing the revolutionary activities of the great leader's mother Kang Ban Sok, an outstanding leader of the Korean women movement



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung crossing the Amnok-gang River with a great ambition of national liberation



Photo materials on the great leader's return to his home village Mangyongdae after 20 years' absence for the revolution



*Out of Works
on Show at the
National Art Exhibition
in Honour of the 30th
Birthday of the DPRK*



Korean painting "My port"



Korean painting "The highroad of Mangyongdae"



Print "Little art troupe"



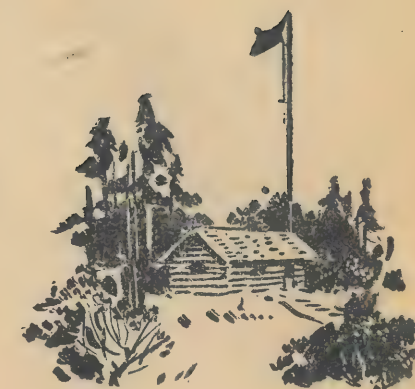


Print "Cableway builders"

Print "Joy over bumper harvest"



Invincible Ranks—A Child of Revolutionary Storm



Our people greet the significant 47th birthday of the Korean People's Army in a seething circumstance where they are bringing about a fresh upswing in all areas of the revolution and construction to execute the grand Second Seven-Year Plan charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The great leader founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army 47 years ago and organized and led to victory the anti-Japanese armed struggle. After liberation he streng-

thened and developed it into a regular army, the Korean People's Army, and reared it into a match-for-a-hundred modernized cadre army, an invincible revolutionary armed force, guarding our revolutionary gains with credit.

On the Korean People's Army Day our people fondly recollect the days when he created the KPRA, the first Juche-type revolutionary armed force in our country.

Arms Should Be Taken Up

The Japanese imperialists who had been suffering economic panic from 1927 further intensified the plunder of colonial Korea for their aggression on the Asian continent, worsening the conditions of the workers and peasants.

In order to secure their plunder and make Korea their stable rear for their continental aggression, they brutally suppressed the patriotic revolutionary forces. In 1929 they changed for the worse the notorious "Law for the Maintenance of Public Peace" and imprisoned people en masse. Lawful activities were totally denied and a suffocating dark-

ness prevailed.

In face of this mortal danger, the Korean people waged a resolute struggle at different places.

The revolutionary struggle of the workers, peasants and other sections of the masses was violent. This was a revelation of the revolutionary spirit and activeness of the workers and peasants tempered and awakened in the course of the struggle and an inevitable outcome of the development of mass struggle. This situation urgently demanded spreading and organizing the violent advance into an armed struggle, a promising and higher stage



of struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung carefully studied the developing situation and foresaw its prospect and, while welding together like-minded people, pushed ahead with preparations for an armed struggle against the aggressors.

It was quite a task to create a revolutionary armed force and launch an armed struggle without state power and state to provide rear and in encirclement by the enemy armed with up-to-date weapons. The great leader, however, was confident that if an armed struggle was waged on a firm mass basis under unified guidance according to correct strategy and tactics based on the progressive idea, the fate of the nation could be repaired.

At the Chialun Meeting held in the summer of 1930 he put forward the line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and energetically pushed ahead with the work to realize it. He formed the Korean Revolutionary Army, a political and paramilitary organization, that year in preparation for the armed struggle.

In order to invade northeast China the Japanese imperialists provoked a railway blowing-up incident near Liutiaokou, Shenyang, on September 18, 1931. This incident was a signal for a war of aggression. Manchuria was thrown into a war and the Japanese aggressor troops spread throughout it like a prairie fire.

Immediately following the incident the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called a meeting at Mingyuehkuo in Yenchu County. The meeting was attended by over 40 representatives of revolutionary organizations in Kirin, Yenchu, Wangching, Holung, Antu, Hunchun and Tunhua Counties. At the meet-

ing he stressed that armed struggle was the only way to develop the Korean revolution and called upon them to rouse the masses to the struggle, overcoming all difficulties.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The time has come when everyone should come out, weapons in hand, in the dedicated struggle to restore their country. Let us fully mobilize in armed struggle all the patriotic forces opposed to Japanese imperialism irrespective of wealth or poverty, partisanship and religion, whether nobles or commoners."

The earnest call of the great leader agitated the attendants and they all supported it. The line of armed struggle was based on his deep faith in the strength of the resourceful and courageous Korean people.

He said that in order to achieve final victory an armed struggle should be organized and waged with guerrilla warfare as the main form.

He then pointed out concrete ways to organize and wage an anti-Japanese armed struggle—which were to form an Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (Korean People's Revolutionary Army) as a standing revolutionary armed force, establish guerrilla bases and lay the mass basis of the armed struggle. The main principles in forming a guerrilla army advanced by him were to make the Juche idea the basis of its strategy and tactics, strengthen ties with the masses of the people and build up its ranks with workers, farmers and progressive youth.

The line clarified by the great leader gave new strength and showed a clear-cut way to the Korean people who rose in the struggle yet did not know where to go.

Overcoming All Difficulties

After the Mingyuehkuo Meeting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung sent a number of political workers to the vast area along

the Tuman-gang River and guided the work of founding the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army in a unified way at Hsinglungtsun,

Hsiaoshaho and Tashaho in Antu County. At the time he worked day and night with indefatigable energy.

He devoted himself to the work of improving the political and military leadership ability of the fine young core elements trained by himself in the crucible of the underground revolutionary struggle.

Under his guidance Red Guards and other paramilitary organizations spread rapidly in broad areas.

While further expanding and strengthening the revolutionary organizations in different places and energetically conducting political work among the masses, he formed the first small guerrilla unit in Antu early in 1932. Drawing on this experience, he organized such a unit in every county in east Manchuria.

He organized the large-scale autumn revolt in east Manchuria in 1931 and led the revolutionary organizations into the spring revolt in March 1932 in order to rapidly enlarge small guerrilla units and lay their mass basis. The spring revolt involved over 100,000 people in the whole area along the Tuman-gang River.

The great leader launched into a full-scale struggle to acquire arms.

But it was no easy job. They had neither an ordnance factory nor money to buy weapons and they had no one else to give arms.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...we have no alternative but to get weapons by our own efforts."

"The only way is to capture them from the enemy and to arm ourselves."

According to the great leader's policy, the struggle to get arms was carried on in different places.

He had two pistols which his father had left him. Over a number of years, his mother Kang Ban Sok had kept the pistols buried in her husband's grave. When her son began to form a guerrilla army, she dug them out and gave them to him. With these two pistols of patriotism, he stood in the van of the struggle to acquire arms. He also dug up

rifles and pistols he had buried in Antu.

Everywhere people came out to get arms. They did not fear death. Empty-handed or equipped with imitation wooden arms, they attacked public security stations, customs houses, vicious landlords' houses and military trucks to get arms. When a youth was weeding a field on the riverside, a policeman came along and asked him to carry him on his back across the river. He threw the policeman into the river and took a pistol from him. Even old people, women and children participated in the struggle for arms. An old man wrested a rifle from a policeman with an imitation pistol fashioned from the leg of a table.

In mountains, spears and swords and powerful explosives were made in high spirits. Thus arms were prepared in a short time.

Having made such preparations, the great leader formed in Antu the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with progressive workers, peasants and patriotic youth who were opposed to Japanese imperialism and proclaimed its birth to the world on April 25, 1932.

Guerrilla units were organized by comrades sent by him at Wangching, Hunchun, Yenchu and Holung in east Manchuria, and in north and south Manchuria too, struggle went ahead to form guerrilla units.

The KPRA was the first revolutionary army of Juche-type guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great Juche idea.

It was a genuine people's armed force opposing imperialism and the feudal forces, evils on earth, and defending the interests of the workers and other working people. It was not a mere armed force but a propagandist, an organizer, who organized and mobilized the popular masses in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle.

The creation of a guerrilla army and the start of a fierce anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave new hope and strength to the enemy-shackled fatherland.

Kim Song Rok

The Revolutionary Theory, Strategy and Tactics of Juche

We express our boundless respect for the Korean people's formidable and magnificent success in all directions under the dynamic and far-sighted leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. The great leader of the entire Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant Commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, has devoted his all to the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the people ever since he set out on the revolutionary struggle in his early years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung thoroughly established the Juche idea in the Korean revolution and thereby opened up a new path for the communist movement and national liberation struggle in Korea, delivered the country and nation out of the life-and-death crisis, and has led and is leading the Korean people correctly along the road of epoch-making change and prosperity.

The immortal Juche idea fathered by the beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a great revolutionary idea which occupies the highest and most brilliant place in the history of human thought and its contents are profound and rich. The revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics clarified by the Juche idea is a revolutionary theory, theory evolved with the working people as the central factor and strategy and tactics based on their role.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Juche idea is a revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor, and embraces a revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role."

The Juche idea is a great guiding idea which clarified the correctest world revolutionary outlook, strategy and tactics and revolutionary methodology in our era. The revolutionary theories always attach primary importance to the desire of the working masses and their demand, struggle and activities. The revolutionary strategy and tactics based on their role mean that one works out the strategy and tactics, principles and excellent ways and means of the revolution relying and based on the inexhaustible strength of the working masses.

The ideological and theoretical foundation of the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics of Juche is the most scientific philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything as Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches:

"Man is an independent social being. His activity is always determined by his thought. Because he has independent thought, he transforms the world purposefully at will, instead of blindly adapting himself to his environment.... It is man that transforms nature and society; it is also man that develops science and technology. Therefore, man is the master of the world and is the factor that decides everything."

Juche Philosophy

- Juche philosophy gives the most revolutionary world outlook.
- The principle of the Juche philosophy is that man is the most precious and man decides everything.

- It makes it clear that the essence of human being is independence and creativeness. Independence is one of his essentials to free himself from all governments of oppressions.
- Creativeness is another to carve out his own fate by himself.
- That is why we can say man is social being who has independence and creativeness.
- Man plays decisive role in the struggle to transform nature and society. Machines are made and developed by man, which are useless without him. Everything is valuable only when it exists for man.
- Independence and creativeness finds its expression in the attitude of master in revolution and construction.

Man can display his role to the full when he becomes conscious as master of human society. It is therefore most important to educate the people to have the revolutionary world outlook so as to become the master of revolution and construction.

We come to an conclusion that master of revolution and construction in one country is the people in that country and the driving force of revolution and construction is its people themselves, because the revolution and construction are made to free man from all governments of the oppression and fetter of society and nature.

Revolutionary Theory of Juche

The revolutionary theory of Juche evolved with the working masses as the central factor gives a new scientific elucidation of the laws of the revolution:

- First of all, it gives a scientific explanation of the essence of the revolution;
- It teaches that all the revolutionary struggles of the masses of the people are essentially to defend their independence;
- The revolutionary theory of Juche on the cause and necessity of the revolution is a scientific and revolutionary theory;
- It is showing the truth that as long as

there are exploitation and oppression of the masses of the people and the suppression of their independence their revolutionary struggle never ceases;

- Juche provides a potent weapon with which the oppressed people rise in their struggle and hew out their destiny by themselves;
- The revolutionary theory of Juche newly elucidates the cause of the revolution and the decisive factor for its victory.

Development of Social Being

Independence is the fundamental condition for the existence and development of man as social being. Therefore, all the activities and struggles of the people are, in the final analysis, to guard their independence.

The theory on the essence of the revolution clarified by the revolutionary theory of Juche is a new generalization of the revolutionary struggles of all stages and types; and it gives the correctest viewpoint on the aim and mission of the revolution and powerfully inspires the masses of the people to the revolutionary struggle.

The revolutionary theory of Juche gives a new, scientific elucidation of the cause of the revolution and its necessity. It clarifies that the cause and necessity of the revolution are the exploitation and oppression of the masses of the people. As the great leader said, self-defence and self-protection is intrinsic to man.

People do not like to be exploited and subjugated by others and no nation allows others to infringe on its independence.

It is inevitable that where there are exploitation and oppression there is revolutionary struggle and people should fight for a more independent and creative life. This is eloquently proved by the historical experience of the socialist revolution. The socialist revolution emerged victorious first in backward capitalist countries and colonies and semi-colonies where exploitation and oppression were harshest, not in the highly developed capitalist countries founders of Marxism had in mind in evolving the revolutionary theory.

The revolution breaks out only when certain conditions are created. Therefore, the scientific elucidation of the cause and conditions of the revolution is one of the problems of principle that must be solved by the revolutionary theory.

The revolutionary theory of Juche clarifies that the decisive condition of the revolution and its victory lies not in the economic conditions of society, the development of productive forces or technology, but in whether or not it is the vital need of the masses of the people and whether or not the revolutionary forces are prepared to carry it out. It teaches that when the revolution and construction are raised as the vital demand of the masses of the people and the revolutionary forces are prepared to carry them out, they should be pushed ahead without delay, though the material, economic conditions are not fully prepared.

Juche Strategy

History shows that the revolution failed to take place and even if it took place it failed to emerge victorious because of the lack of the revolutionary forces capable of overthrowing the old system and establishing a new social system. Today the politico-economic crisis is becoming acute daily in the developed capitalist countries, but the revolution is delayed because of the lack of the revolutionary forces capable of replacing the old social system with a new advanced one. The revolution must be made by the masses of the people. Therefore, for the victorious revolution the masses of the people must be awakened and prepared.

This revolutionary theory of Juche shows the correct way how to organize the people at every stage of revolution and construction in order to powerfully push ahead with the revolution and the work of construction in all the countries, especially the economically underdeveloped former colonial and semi-colonial countries.

The Juche strategy and tactics clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, indicate the scientific strategic and tactical

principles based on the role of the working masses, which the working class party must adopt in guiding the revolution and construction.

The Juche strategy and tactics contain the most scientific strategic and tactical policies such as:

- The policy of giving a scientific definition of the character and motive force, and the target of revolution at every stage,
- The policy of forming the internal revolutionary forces by solidly building up the main force of the revolution and properly combining them with the auxiliary forces,
- The policy of choosing the right time of the revolution on the basis of a scientific analysis of the subjective and objective situations of the revolution.
- The policy of properly combining various forms and methods of the revolutionary struggle to suit the preparedness of the masses of people and the policy of correctly defining the direction of main attack, the main link, and concentrating fire on them and so forth.

These policies clarified by the Juche idea are the most revolutionary strategy and tactics which make it possible to actively promote the victory of the revolution by organizing and mobilizing the revolutionary forces to the maximum, overcoming all sorts of obstacles and difficulties in the way of the revolution, without waiting until the situation of the revolution is created.

Juche and Korean Revolution

The Juche idea is an ideological and theoretical summation of the Korean revolution and the communist movement. Proceeding from its socio-economic and historical conditions, the Korean revolution is a great revolution which fulfils the tasks of the revolution and construction for all stages of the Korean people's age—sovereign-

ty, independence and socialist construction, not the tasks for any specific stage of our age. It is also a gigantic revolution to do away with age-old backwardness and poverty in all fields of the economy and culture, ideology and morality and achieve a fundamental change towards progress and civilization.

The Juche idea sums up and generalizes the historical experience of the Korean revolution. Therefore, it contains richly revolutionary theories on all fields to transform nature and society and clarifies the tasks for all revolutionary stages of the country and the ways for their fulfilment.

As the Juche idea clarified the tasks for all stages of the revolution in our age and the ways for their fulfilment, the masses of the people were able to have a most powerful weapon with which they can achieve complete national, class and human liberation and finally realize their independence.

The Juche idea makes clear the theory, strategy and tactics of the world revolution. They give full answers to all the problems newly raised by the world revolution—the laws of the world revolution and the basic strategy of the world revolution, the theory, strategy and tactics on the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle, the policy of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the international communist and working class movements, thereby showing the correctest way to completely wipe imperialism off the face of the globe and make the masses of the people independent on a world-wide scale.

The truth and correctness of the revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics clarified by the Juche Idea have been fully proved in the Korean revolution and the revolutionary vitality is being displayed more and more as the days go by.

Kim Il Sung and Revolution

At the conclusion we wish Comrade Kim Il Sung's long life, good and sound health and it is a boundless honour and bliss

for the Korean people that they learn from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is possessed of scientific revolutionary theory, a wealth of experiences, distinguished ability of leadership and high virtues and has led his people along the path of glorious victory through the long drawn-out tempest of revolution and that they live and fight as his faithful soldiers, upholding his leadership.

By his profound and original theoretical and practical activities Comrade Kim Il Sung has made a great contribution to the international communist and working-class movements and the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries. All the victories and successes achieved by the Korean people are, without exception, associated with the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. Bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders, Comrade Kim Il Sung has led the Korean revolution to victory and scored great shining achievements never known in any period of world history.

Thanks to the Juche-motivated revolutionary line for the Korean revolution put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the revolutionary people of Korea were able to march forward unwaveringly, guided by the great revolutionary ideas originated by the beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thanks to the superb leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean people have become an invincible people who have the most revolutionary Party, people's government and the revolutionary army each member of which is a match for a hundred, have become a people possessed of the advanced socialist system, a powerful economy and resplendent culture, and are living in an era of victorious advance of the revolution, in an era of national prosperity for the first time in their history.

The Korean people feel immensely happy and honoured to have Comrade Kim Il Sung who now enjoys absolute trust and respect not only of the Korean people but also of numerous revolutionaries and revolutionary peoples of the world.

(From the Indian Paper *Hindi*)

Colliers' Town Born of Benign Love

Many apartment houses were newly built in a little more than one year in the Anju coal mine, a high-caloried coal producer in the west region of our country, and 1,500 families moved into them simultaneously.

A straight pavement running from the street in front of the railway station, rows of eight- or five-storeyed apartment houses with central heating lining it on both sides and walls coated with beautiful tiles, 40 or 60 metre-long five-storeyed apartment houses, tower-style or eight-storeyed apartment houses between them and apartment houses distributed to suit the formation of the streets—all these make this new town attractive.

The appearance of this modern town for colliers is entirely due to the warm love and solicitude of the fatherly leader who treasures our coal miners.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party's activities are governed by the supreme principle of systematic promotion of the welfare of the people. After all, our struggle to build socialism and communism is aimed at bringing a more abundant life to all people and making them equally well-off."

The great leader has paid deep attention to the work of the Anju colliery and the life of its colliers since the country's liberation. He called in its functionaries in October 1977 and said that the housing problem of colliers must be solved as the production scale of the collieries in the Anju district expanded and instructed them to build many multi-storeyed modern apartment houses.

He kindly taught them how to plan the town and lay out streets and told them to build as soon as possible five or eight-storeyed modern apartment houses for Anju colliers on the design of those in the Rakwon Street of Pyongyang.

That day, he asked them about the daily output of the brick factory in the county and the production capacity of block factories in the province, and saw to it that Pyongyang would supply Anju with blocks needed to build houses for hundreds of families each month.

To expedite the construction, he sent Anju constructors in the province experienced in building multi-storeyed apartment houses.

Constructors came to Anju from towns and counties in South Pyongan Province to put into effect the instructions of the great leader. They strove for the early completion of housing construction, giving full play to their revolutionary enthusiasm and devotion, in order to translate into reality his great plan as soon as possible.

They did all their work, from ground-breaking to plastering, at the Chollima speed spurred on by the speed campaign.

During the construction the great leader kept himself well informed of the construction through the officials concerned called in or through the long distance telephone from time to time, and solved all knotty problems.

With fatherly affection he also sent specialists to settle the water problem and lay sewers properly to build this town as a paradise for colliers.

Labour Hero Kim Gap Chul, a veteran collier, said, shedding tears of gratitude for the profound solicitude of the fatherly leader, when colliers moved into new flats in the new town built under his loving care: "The fatherly leader had enabled us, once ill-clad, hunger-stricken and forsaken like a roadside pebble, to live a happy life and today he accorded us this great favour. His grace is immeasurable indeed...."

This was what all colliers wanted to say.

To repay the great leader's solicitude, all colliers there have risen up again. They are full of a firm resolution to carry into effect his far-sighted plan to develop the coal resources in the Anju district in a comprehensive way and modernize all collieries.

The town constructors built 1,500 modern flats for coal miners in the first year of the new long-term plan and are now filled with a new resolve to do their best to build 2,000 flats every year in the plan period so that colliers can enjoy the great leader's solicitude as soon as possible.

Kim Ho Su



Colliers live in modern dwellings built by the state at its expense



Part of a new colliers' town

CRUCIBLE OF THE GUERRILLA WAR

From "Rice and Steel" by GENARO CARNERO CHECA,
Journalist and Public Figure of Peru and General Secretary of
the Latin American Federation of Journalists

On April 25, 1932, ten days after reaching the age of 20, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army.

The founding of the Guerrilla Army was the culmination of a protracted, arduous and terrible process of practical and ideological, illegal, organized, tactical and strategical struggle unfolded by Comrade Kim Il Sung since he reached the age of 14, six years earlier (1926), among the Korean people, principally among the youths, peasants and workers who lived in the frontier with China, the other side of the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers. It was fruition of the most decisive effort to find out an original way for the Korean revolution.

It was the darkest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule. In those days Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Arming ourselves is no easy matter. But the present situation indicates that we have reached the stage where we must take up arms."

"There is no solution to the problem if we simply sit back and lament the situation or just denounce the fiendish atrocities of the enemy."

The Guerrilla Army was made up with advanced workers and peasants, youths harboring ardent patriotic ideals, segments of the people profoundly conscious of their duties in face of the brutality of the aggressors. The backbone, the internal structure of the Guerrilla Army was formed with the cadres of the institutions who under the

guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung had been tempered in the Anti-Imperialist Youth League, the Young Communist League and the Korean Revolutionary Army. The ideology of the guerrillas was of steel: Marxist-Leninist. As for weapons: "Where do we get our weapons? We can make them or buy them if we have money. But the quickest way is to take them from the enemy. If you use your head, pick the right place and do not fear death, each one of you will be able to acquire a weapon of your own." (Kim Il Sung)

The determination seemed unrealizable, however. There were small number of people, they had no weapon, but the enemy was powerful and brutal. However, thirteen years later, in 1945, as mentioned above, the guerrillas, the legendary combatants with nothing more than bare hands and heart, restored their fatherland by crushing the strong and insolent troops of Japan.

In the history of revolutions in the world, there was so far no precedent for a guerrilla of this type, Marxist-Leninist, communist, armed detachments of the workers and peasants, master of their own destinies, with their own material resources, with their own heart. Only Cesar Augusto Sandino laid down his life in the heroic guerrilla struggle against Yankee imperialism thousands of kilometres away, in the mountains of Nicaragua, Central America (28). Still later there appeared Vietnam and legendary Ho Chi Minh. Fidel Castro and Che Guevara an-

nounced themselves on the horizon of Latin America.

Thus blossomed the powerful guerrilla force, accumulating its own experience, without previous lessons and others' experience, which initiated the contemporary transformation of Korea. It can hardly be doubted that its fierce struggle and profound lessons of the creative capacity of the people, the unique master of their destiny, gave rise to the Juche idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung, which has served as a guide to and lodestar for the victorious Korean revolution to this date.

The guerrilla warfare spread like fire set to dry powder along the border where 80 per cent of the population were of Korean origin and then extended to the inland of Northeast China and the territory of Korea herself. The guerrillas firmly relied on the people; lived among them like fish in the water. Rallying all the currents opposed to Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung broadened participation of the people, the essential support of the Guerrilla Army, by founding (May 5, 1936) the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first organization of the united national, anti-imperialist and anti-Japanese front of Korea. The Marxist-Leninist militants were the nuclei of the Association. Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the Association. The Ten-Point Programme of the Association was its main banner. With the application of the Programme which is of enormous importance in the history of the Korean revolution, millions of Koreans at home and abroad were mobilized.

I should like to reproduce the Ten-Point Programme which is essential for understanding the stage of the guerrilla warfare until its victory in 1945.

It says:

1. To mobilize the entire Korean nation and realize a broad-based anti-Japanese united front in order to overthrow the piratical Japanese imperialist rule and establish a genuine people's government in Korea;

2. To defeat Japan and overthrow its puppet state "Manchukuo" by the Koreans resident in Manchuria through a close alliance between the Korean and Chinese people, and to effect full autonomy for the Korean people residing in Chinese territory;

3. To disarm the Japanese armed forces, gendarmes, police and their agents and organize a revolutionary army truly fighting for the independence of Korea;

4. To confiscate all enterprises, railways, banks, shipping, farms and irrigation systems owned by Japan and Japanese and all property and estates owned by pro-Japanese traitors, to raise funds for the independence movement, and to use part of these funds for the relief of the poor;

5. To cancel all loans made to people by Japan and its agents and abolish all taxes and monopoly systems; to improve the living conditions of the masses and promote the smooth development of national industries, agriculture and commerce;

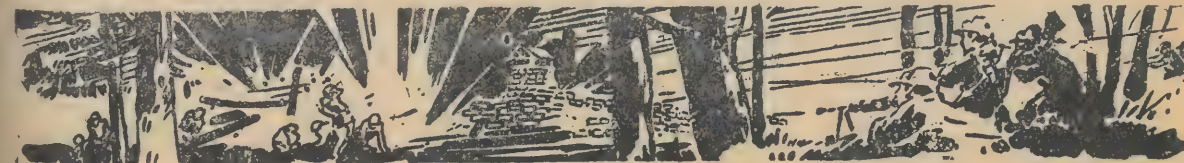
6. To win the freedom of the press, publications, assembly and association, oppose terrorist rule and the fostering of feudal ideas by the Japanese imperialists, and to release all political prisoners;

7. To abolish the caste system which divides the *ryangban* (nobles) and the common people, and other inequalities; to ensure equality based on humanity irrespective of sex, nationality or religion; to improve the social position of women and respect their personalities;

8. To abolish slave labour and slavish education; to oppose forced military service and military training of young people; to educate people in our national language, and to enforce free compulsory education;

9. To enforce an eight-hour day, improve working conditions and raise wages; to formulate labour laws; to enforce state insurance laws for the workers, and to extend state relief to the unemployed;

10. To form a close alliance with nations and states which treat the Koreans as equals



and to maintain comradely relations of friendship with states and nations which express goodwill and maintain neutrality toward our national-liberation movement (29).

All these points were applied scrupulously during the guerrilla movement within the bounds of their possibilities.

Thus, for example, in the regions liberated by the anti-Japanese guerrillas the People's Revolutionary Government was set up (Point 1), which implemented immediately the other points of the programme, especially those concerning the improvement of the living and working conditions and the elimination of all the feudal taxes. These facts strengthened much more the support of the people to the guerrillas. The People's Revolutionary Government, Comrade Kim Il Sung said then, is "not ruled by a king, nor does it represent the interests of the landlords, capitalists or other individuals. On the contrary, it is the government of our people for winning freedom and independence and ensuring them their rights and happiness. This government gives peasants land and women rights equal to men and enables everyone to receive education and work and live in happiness." What was of great importance was originality of the organizational conception, the name and the form of the revolutionary government. The October Revolution in the USSR had been consolidated and the government form of the soviets attracted the attention of the people all over the world. However, the Korean people and their leader opted for other form that better accorded with the national tradition and the character of the Korean revolution. This was the attitude of independence which characterized the Korean revolutionary process to this date.

In Point 3 the Programme crystallized the experience of the revolutionary struggle in those years. It proclaimed its full support to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was reorganized from the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army in March 1934, drawing on the experience of its antecedent, the Korean Revolutionary Army (1930), and

improving the organization and expanding the armed struggle. The army administered crushing blows to the Japanese imperialists. Innumerable battles were waged, and the result always was victory for the guerrillas. Two operations stood out in particular relief. They were the battle of Pochonbo (June 4, 1937) and the battle of Musan area (May 23, 1939). On two occasions the revolutionary forces crossed the Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang Rivers, the northern frontier, the zone considered "impregnable" by the Japanese generals. Occupying the region for many hours, they destroyed Japanese military installations and returned to their bases. Pochonbo battle was fought like lightning. It demonstrated the capacity of the revolutionary forces for incursion into the territory of Korea, the rear of the Japanese troops that operated in Manchuria and prepared their aggression of China. It gave millions of Koreans the faith in the forthcoming restoration of the motherland. It proclaimed before the whole world that "the Korean people were not dead, but alive" and "could defeat Japanese imperialism if they fought it" (Kim Il Sung). These circumstances were repeated with the incursion into the Musan area. The Japanese troops considered themselves "invincible". Battles of Pochonbo and Musan area showed them with blood and fire that they had miscalculated. The Museum of Revolution in Pyongyang gives detailed account, by means of impressive and vivid sand table, of the seizure of Pochonbo, as one of fine lessons of courage and audacity for new generations.

All the actions during the anti-Japanese armed struggle were carried out under the most difficult and arduous circumstances. To the terror and repression by the Japanese, really without limit, were added tremendous inclemencies of climate, winter of 40 degrees below zero, and the life in the mountains and woods with no other ceiling than stars and without other bed than the earth. Each movement of the guerrilla troops was a real exploit. No one could deter them from attacking the enemy positions, their crossing back

and forth over the Japanese lines, their sabotaging, surprise incursions—their activities every hour, every day, every month, every year without a moment's respite. Between 1937 and 1939 more than 3,900 fierce military operations were carried out against Japanese troops (30). Even a legend played its role. One day people apparently found the commander of the guerrillas Comrade Kim Il Sung in the west; others in the east, many kilometres away. It was also said that Comrade Kim Il Sung transformed the pine-corns in the wood into bullets. He was a general who moved heavens, rivers and mountains, as depicted in the old heroic legends of Korea. No one could detain him.... The main base of the armed struggle was established in Mt. Paekdu-san, and from there were organized major offensives against the aggressor troops. The residents of the whole region played a role of primary order. They handed over to the guerrillas information concerning the movement of the Japanese effectives, provided them with shelter, clothes, footwear and provisions and helped them break through the enemy's encirclement. Perfect and moving was the integration of the Korean people with their armed vanguard. Otherwise, as is known, it had been impossible to ensure the activities of a great number of armed combatants against one of the strongest and most inhuman enemies in the world. Comrade Kim Il Sung taught his guerrillas: **"We can never win the people's love if we, on our part, do not love them."** The guerrillas won the love of the people by devoting their all to the cause of the people.

Thus were tempered the men who returned victorious to Pyongyang, descending from mountains in August 1945. With the steeled people of this sort the primary cadres of the Republic were built up and the Communist Party of Korea was founded. To have participated in guerrillas is the best credentials in Korea and the most honourable title of the citizen and revolutionary. It is the best guarantee of a patriot.

Comrade Kim Il Sung is the author of two

works of the epoch, which give account of for what and how this steel was tempered:

How Should We Organize the Anti-Japanese Mass Movement in Korea? (1937) and *The Tasks of Korean Communists* (1937). Besides, he directed militant periodicals such as *Sogwang* (Dawn) and *Chongsori* (The Toll of the Bell), and the mouthpiece of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the magazine *Samil Wolgan* (The Monthly March First), so entitled in homage to the precursory movement on the same date of the year 1919. On display in the Museum of the Korean Revolution and the Historic Museum of the Founding of the Party in Pyongyang are copies of these works and periodicals as well as some pamphlets written by guerrillas in those years and some later years on their reminiscences and experience, fine editions which seemed to palpitate, in the shelves, with the passionate life that permeates each of their pages.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army incessantly dealt serious blows at the Japanese troops since the Imperial Government of Tokyo drove its country into the Pacific War (1941). They remained alert, confident that developments would prove unfavourable for international fascism and Japan. The defeat of fascist Germany by the Soviet Army in May 1945 completely changed international situation and the balance of force in Asia. Japan was lost.

Marshal Kim Il Sung gave a historic order of attack on all guerrilla fronts on August 9, 1945, and on August 15, together with the Soviet troops, in fraternal alliance, delivered coup de grace to Japanese imperialism in Korea, the land it dared to invade and it could never conquer.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made good his pledge which he had made 20 years before, crossing the Amnok-gang River. He returned, liberating the fatherland. Tens of thousands of men and women most warmly welcomed him and his guerrillas in the city of Pyongyang, "the flower of Korea". A new era opened in the land of three thousand ri.



At Counter

It was a clear morning. The bright morning sun shone brightly on the big windows of our cozy shop.

All goods—clothes, fabrics, lovely shoes, socks and others—on counters attracted customers.

Our shop's first customers of the day were an old woman and a young mother.

"You're welcome."

The old woman warmly grasped my hand and said with joy:

"Saleswoman, this is my youngest daughter. She has come home on her visit."

She said she wanted to buy her first grandson something.

Her daughter smiled at her lovely baby.

Pointing to poplin which has cub bears printed on the red ground, she said:

"I would like to buy a quilt cloth for the little one because I gave birth to my first baby on the edge of a field and reared it with my skirt."

In the short speech of this woman over 70

years old I could guess the bitter past of our people.

I thought, eyeing alternately at the disappearing mother and daughter.

Her words came to my mind.

I opened the goods order book again. This was a daily routine for us. However, today I felt a new need to do so.

Saleswoman in our society is not a tradesman but a supplier of goods to the population and a faithful servant of the people.

Turning over that book, I gave my attention to the family of Kim Chang Sok, a worker of the Chungam Saw Mill.

Before my eyes floated his happy family bringing up their first baby.

A few days ago I wrote three suits of the baby's winter clothes and beautiful quilt cloth into the order book.

Two months ago they bought beautiful quilt cloth and new cotton.

Though, they wanted to make their first



Saleswomen feel satisfied at customers liking their goods



Saleswomen visit producers and tell them about the demand of population

baby new and better things according to season. This gave me great joy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the care of the Republic our people are provided fully with true freedom and rights, and enjoy material and cultural welfare to their hearts' content."

Under the great leader's tender care our people enjoy material and cultural welfare and have no worries about their life.

Our lovely children are provided with goods at cheap prices that hardly cover the production cost, and prices of goods are uniform everywhere people live—town and country, even mountainous areas.

I regard it as my boundless honour to work as a servant of the people under our socialist

system where all people live without worry about food, clothing and housing.

At midday the shop was crowded with customers.

Each of them wanted to buy something.

Smiles played on all their lips.

I gave them goods and bid farewell.

Gazing at their happy looks, I felt deeply grateful again to the great leader for having provided our people with a bountiful happy life.

I renew my resolve to become a faithful servant of the people, taking a high pride in being a trade worker.

Kim Yong Ok
Chonchon Industrial Goods Shop

Karachi-Pakistan University Students Inaugurate "Study Group of Kimilsungism"

Some time ago the "Study Group of Kimilsungism" of Karachi-Pakistan University students was inaugurated in Pakistan.

The inaugural meeting unanimously adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung amid the loud applause of the attendants.

The letter noted:

"The Juche idea is the great guiding idea of our era and the bright beacon illuminating the path ahead of our

times. Today it has become the current of our times that no one can check and the struggle to build a new society along the road indicated by the Juche idea is going on vigorously....

Our study group will deeply study the Juche idea and widely spread it among the university students, and constantly increase its followers."

At the meeting there were the report of the chairman of the study group and speeches of its members and a resolution was adopted.

Tuman-gang River



The Tuman-gang River is one of our three longest rivers. It rises in the east slope of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy revolutionary mountain soaring high at the northern tip of our country, and flows down 520-odd kilometres, bordering on China and the USSR, to empty into the East Sea of Korea.

The river has long and short tributaries, more than 150 in all, and most of long ones

including the Sodusu 180 kilometres long join the river in the upper reaches.

The drainage area of the river is the second largest in our country and the flow is profluent. It presents scenic wonders all the year round.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

The Kulpo plain on the Tuman-gang River yields rich crop every year



"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

In its upper course, the river flows through canyons with precipitous sides, 300 to 400 metres deep, in the basaltic plateau 1,600 metres or more above the sea level. Its bed is rocks and its crystal-clear water flows very fast. So the upper reaches abounds in rapids and falls, and is fringed with thick forests of coniferous trees such as silver fir, white fir, fir, larch and the like, presenting a beautiful scenery unique to the recesses of mountains.

In the middle reaches the river widens and flows between lower mountains and both sides are rich in alluvions and are bordered with dense stands of willows and aspens, creating tender feeling.

In the hilly lower reaches the river changes its course frequently and sedimentation is notable, which produced tens of islets such as the Onsong, Ryuda, Sahoe, Pangchon and other islets and plains such as Onsong, Nongpo, Saebjol, etc. The frequent change of the river course over a long period created the river-bed lakes such as Hassan, Chokji and Hukji and vast tracts of swamps. The riversides and islets are thickly covered with willows, adding to the beauty of the profluent lower reaches.

This beautiful river has flowed along the northern border with the long history of 5,000 years. Before liberation, when our country was under the yoke of the Japanese imperialists, it was a "river of tears" and a "river of sorrow" across which our people went to alien lands in quest of livelihood.

But it did not bring only tears to our people.



A battle site in Unggi County on the lower Tuman-gang River where scouts of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army wiped out a large number of Japanese imperialist army and police men in June 1942

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung dealt annihilating blows to the brigandish Japanese imperialists and illuminated the road to national liberation for our people groping in the dark, crossing and recrossing the river during the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Famous Hoeryong white apricot is canned in quantities



The riversides abound in historic places and battle sites associated with immortal gripping stories and historic events during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

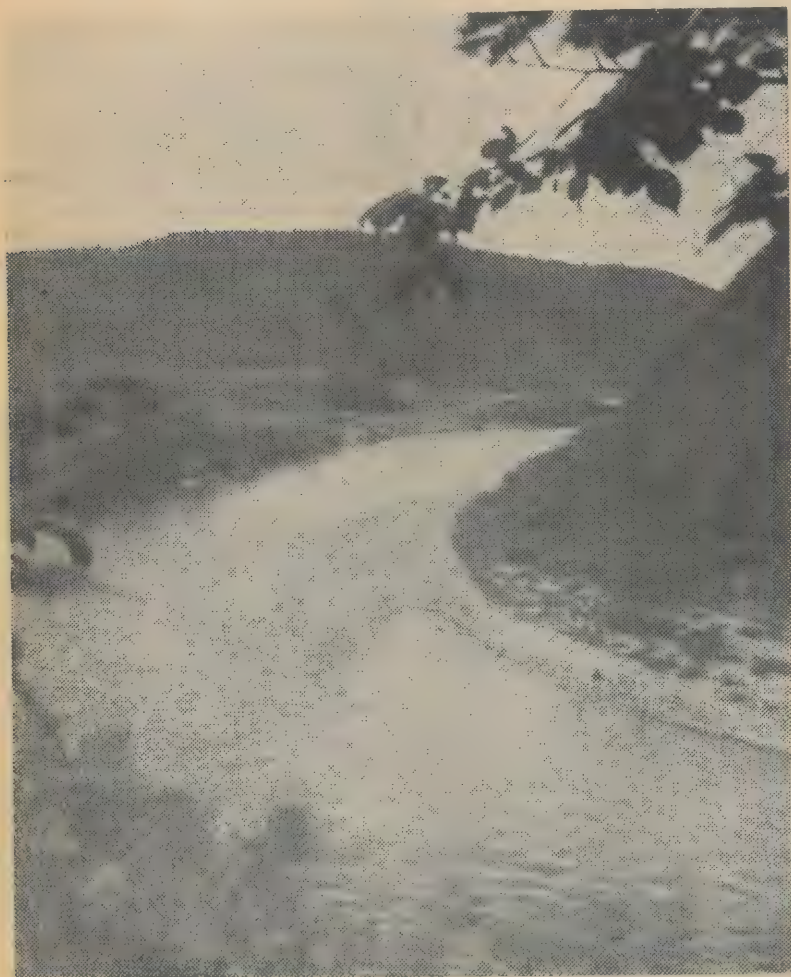
There is Mt. Wangjae-san associated with the revolutionary history in Onsong County in the lower reaches of the river. In March 1933 the great leader crossed the river through the thick forest of enemy bayonets, called in the mountain a meeting of political workers and chiefs of the revolutionary organizations in the homeland and clarified the way to liberate the fatherland by arms, thereby bringing about a new upsurge in the Korean revolution.

There are revolutionary battle sites such as Taehongdan, Mupo and Sinsadong in the upper reaches where the great leader won

brilliant victories when he led into the Musan area the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in May 1939. The riversides also abound in battle sites where the KPRA men conducted political and military activities to execute the policy of the great leader to liberate the fatherland by arms and places associated with the struggle of our people to support the guerrillas and their bases.

The river has now become a people's river and a river of happiness under the tender care of the fatherly leader.

There live in the river more than 40 kinds of beneficial fishes including the Tuman-gang dace endemic to it. The upper river, crystal and cold, is alive with char and *Salmo lenok*,



The Tuman-gang River calmly flows down, telling the noble spirit of revolutionaries



Part of Onsong, a town on the Tuman-gang River

and especially the tributary Tonggyesu is one of the representative char reserves in our country.

The anadromous fishes, salmon and trout, are specialties of this river. Mayang trout also breeds in this river. It is endemic in our country and never goes down to sea. The lower reaches teem with carp and pond smelt, the major pisciculture species.

Rich in rare fish resources, the river plays a great role in freshwater fish breeding today. The fish population and catch increase yearly.

The river area is also rich in natural resources—timber, iron ore, soft coal, animals and plants. In particular, forest resources in the middle and upper reaches are inexhaustible. The woodlands there are a leading producer of timber in our country and wood-working industry has developed there.

There is the Musan Mine, a leading iron ore producer of ours, in the middle reaches of the river and big cornstarch mills and collieries are to be found in the lower reaches.

The swamps left uncultivated for ages in the lower reaches have been turned into fertile fields yielding bumper crops every year, banks have been reinforced or built and willows and poplars planted to protect the banks, thus preventing the flood damage with success.

The upper river and its tributaries are narrow and deep and have colossal watermass. So they are good for water power generation. Today a great amount of electricity is produced by using the tributaries Songchonsu and Sodusu and high mountains of the Hamgyong range.

The limpid river not only feeds factories, enterprises and inhabitants in its neighbourhood with industrial and drinking water but wets farmlands in the middle and lower reaches.

Indeed, today the Tuman-gang River is a river of paradise carrying happiness and joy to our people and it will be clearer and more beautiful.

Chong Bong Sik



Serial

Outline of Korean History (13)

Korea in the Period of the Li Dynasty

(LATE 14TH CENTURY—MID-19TH CENTURY)

3) Culture in the Period of the Li Dynasty

INVENTION OF HUNMINJONGUM, KOREAN ALPHABET

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: "Our people who had used *ridu* characters for writing ever since the period of the Three Kingdoms produced the *Hunminjongum* (Korean script), the most advanced characters, in the year 1444, and thus greatly helped to develop our culture."

The present Korean alphabet originated from *Hunminjongum* (Korean phonetic alphabet) invented in the 15th century.

Our ancestors who had used Chinese characters for long years developed in the period of the Three Kingdoms a written language—*ridu*—by adapting the meaning of the Chinese characters to their own spoken language. But the usage was quite inconvenient since Chinese characters still remained as the system of writing. This urgently called for inventing a native alphabet easy to understand. Motivated by the necessity to enlighten the illiterate people for his rule, Sejong, the 4th king of the Li dynasty, pursued his linguistic researches with scholars and eventually invented *Hunminjongum*, an easy-to-understand phonetic symbol, in 1444.

Hunminjongum was composed of 17 consonants and 11 vowels. This native alphabet had advantages: it was made to fit in with the Korean vocabulary system and sound values and it was very varied and rich in expression. And one of its advantages was that it was easy to understand and learn because letters were made in line with the shapes of vocal organs when pronouncing them. Its last advantage was that the number of letters was moderate and there were double vowels and consonants and that the relations of consonants and vowels were rationally dealt with. Our excellent native alphabet greatly contributed to developing the national culture of Korea and it is a source of great pride to us.

UDOMETER

In the 15th century, a great deal of attention was devoted to the development of astronomy which was closely related to the production of agriculture, the main source of exploitation. In those days water clocks, sundials and various other observation gauges were made by our talented technicians. One of them, what is most proud of, included the world-first udometer made in the shape of round iron-box in 1441. This rain gauge was put to use in the court, meteorological observatories, Seoul, provincial and county seats. Every post was duty bound to communicate the information about the rainfall to the capital. A udometer made by Italian Benedetto

Castelli in 1639 was considered the first in Europe. But Korea anticipated Italy by nearly 200 years in its use. It was another great contribution to the development of human culture.

BEAUTIFUL FINE ART, GRACEFUL ARCHITECTURE

The crisis of the feudal system was becoming more acute in the latter half of the Li dynasty. Beginning in the 17th century there appeared a progressive ideological trend—Practical School—among some aristocratic scholars. Adherents of this school rejected empty talks, divorced from actual life, and advocated reforms of corrupt rule and promotion of practical learning.

They included Li Ik, Hong Dae Yong, Pak Ji Won in the period of the 18th century and Chong Yak Yong and others in the period of late 18th and early 19th centuries. There appeared progressive theories in the realms of politics, economy, military affairs and philosophy. Literary works, representing the new ideological trends, were put out. These works criticised the then social contradictions. The writings introducing natural phenomena and technological know-how were published. All these played an enormous part in the intellectual and cultural development in this period.

As a result of the ambitious research of the popular masses even under the yoke of the feudal system

and their creative efforts in labour, an elegant culture was created. Particularly to be noted are the highly developed, beautiful paintings and magnificent architecture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: "The canvases by An Gyon and Kim Hong Do, Li dynasty artists, not only reflect life truthfully but reveal a touch that is forceful and beautiful."

"Shangrila Seen in Dream" drawn by An Gyon in the 15th century, "Blacksmith" and "Wrestling" by Kim Hong Do in the 18th century and "Manpokdong" by Chong Son in the 18th century—these are masterpieces which depict truthfully the people's aspirations, their simple and optimistic life and the lovely scenery of Korea.

After the 18th century many figure and genre paintings portraying social aspects were put out. Among them are: "Four Seasons" depicting the lives of landed gentry and farm hands, "Cowherd and Ox" showing a fat ox and a cowherd wrapped in a heavy sleep, "Wine Restaurant of Wayfarers on the Roadside" and "May Festival" which describes women enjoying swing by the riverside.

Architecture in this period is also worthy to be praised. Typical structures are: Taedong Gate and Ryongwang Pavilion in Pyongyang, Kunjong Hall of Kyongbok Palace and Namdae Gate in Seoul, Paeksang Pavilion in Anju, Inpung Pavilion in Kanggye, Kangson Pavilion in Songchon, Taeung Hall of Chang-



The Taedong Gate showing exquisite architecture in the period of the Li dynasty



Korean painting "Ssirum" (Wrestling)

an Temple on Mt. Kumgang-san, Miruk Hall of Kum-san Temple in Kimje, North Cholla Province, and Palsang Hall of Pobju Temple in Poun, North Chung-chong Province.

Most of structures in the northern half of our Republic were destroyed by the US air bombing of barbaric ruthlessness during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

The Taedong Gate in Pyongyang is one of the typical structures showing the graceful art of architecture in the Li dynasty. As an east gate of the Pyongyang Castle the gate, built first in the period of the Koguryo kingdom, was completed in 1635. It was

severely damaged by the savage bombing of the American imperialist air pirates during the Korean war and restored to its original state in 1954.

Built on an arched gateway erected with well-trimmed granites the two-storey wooden gate has a frontage of 15.85 metres and a flank of 10.25 metres. Roofs and the general view give a charming effect. Each storey has balustrade and wooden floor. The corner pillars are larger and higher than those in the centre, thus giving an admirable symmetrical effect. The Ryongwang Pavilion built near the gate and the well-arranged promenade along the Taedong-gang River forms an excellent ensemble and adds beauty to the gate.

Korean painting "Dance"



Korea in Modern Period

(LATE 19TH CENTURY—SECOND DECADE OF THE 20TH CENTURY)

1) Modernism in Korea

The modern history of Korea covers the period from the latter half of the 19th century when feudalism began to decline, to the March First Popular Uprising which took place in 1919 and which brought

the bourgeois nationalist movement to an end.

In our history the modern period is marked by a period of national sufferings when feudal Korea was reduced to a foreign colony and the nation's sovereignty utterly trampled down owing to the aggression of foreign imperialists. This period is also characterized by an eventful period when our people vi-

gorously fought against imperialism and feudalism and for achieving the independence of the country and safeguarding the sovereignty of the nation.

The feudal Li dynasty fell into deep crisis as a result of peasant uprisings which swept all over the country in the mid-19th century, frequent invasions on the part of European and American capitalist forces' warships and the infiltration of Roman-Catholicism. Around that time the Regent Taewongun tried to rescue the feudal kingdom from crisis.

Taewongun Li Ha Ung was father of Kojong who ascended the throne in 1863. Kojong, an infant surrounded by nonentities, was on the throne at the age of 12, succeeding to the throne of Chojong who had no child, in the capacity of the distant relative, after he passed away. Taewongun means an honorary title of the father of the king.

Taewongun who seized power in place of his son, young king, carried out a series of reforms with the aim of tiding over the crisis of the feudal state.

The first step toward that end was to get rid of bureaucrats from Kim family of Andong origin, maternal relatives of the royal court, who had long established family monopolist control of the state's important posts and resorted to a rule by power, and appointed aristocrats who had once been excluded from political arena to high government posts.

He put in proper order schools where Confucianism had been preached and propagated. These schools were then known as the nominally educational institutions but, in actual fact, they served to squeeze the people's wealth. So they were the target of people's hatred. These institutions were swarming with local aristocrats who formed factional groups to oppose centralism. With an eye to consolidating the royal authority, he abolished hosts of schools. Forty schools remained only under licences of the state.

Steps were taken to regulate excessive exploitation and increase state revenue. The double and treble tax collection was prohibited and aristocrats were given no exemption from tax. Each household of them was placed under the obligation to pay two *ryang* of tax. Imported goods from China and Japan were subject to taxation. No individual was permitted to open gold, silver, copper and ore mines. The state had mining rights alone. These measures led to marked increase in state revenue.

Taewongun spent a huge sum of money amounting to 25 million *ryang* and enormous manpower to build the Kyongbok Palace. The aim was to raise the prestige of the feudal dynasty.

Externally, he stubbornly pursued a policy of isolation. When Japan proposed the establishment of diplomatic relations after the Meiji Restoration, a bourgeois revolution, he flatly rejected it. The same stand was adopted towards European and American capi-

talist countries for their trade contact proposal. In 1866 the nine French priests entered Korea as a fifth column for European and American capitalists' aggression, but these priests and thousands of Korean Catholic men were arrested and killed.

While following the policy of isolation externally, internally he took steps to increase the nation's defence capabilities—consolidating military establishments, building warships and introducing new-type weapons from foreign countries.

Such steps were an important factor in repulsing the European and American capitalist aggression at the time. And the firm anti-aggression stand adopted by the state was a source of boundless inspiration to the people in their struggle and contributed to organizing the war of resistance effectively.

In 1866 the US pirate ship *General Sherman* which had intruded into the Taedong-gang River was sent to the bottom of the river and a French fleet which had invaded Kanghwa Island the same year was also repulsed. In 1871 a US imperialist aggressive fleet which had attacked Kanghwa Island was warded off.

If Taewongun was really concerned with saving the nation from crisis, he should have adapted himself to the trend of the time and followed the road leading to the country's modernization, by taking advantage of the victory won in the fight to crush the European and American capitalist aggression and the heightened people's patriotic zeal. But he attempted to maintain the outdated feudal system, highly anachronistic, proceeding from the standpoint of hidebound feudal ruling class. Finally his policy failed.

Overissue of low-valued money for the erection of the Kyongbok Palace caused straits for state finance. Forced collection of a new tax under the name of "donation" and compulsory labour evoked the people's discontent.

Around this time, a group headed by Min, daughter-in-law of Taewongun and wife of King Kojong, deposed him from office in 1873 under the name of "direct imperial rule" and seized power.

There followed conflicts between Min's group and Taewongun. A mad scramble for power and the growing dependence on foreign forces led the country to the verge of ruin.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said: "In the last days of the feudal society of the Li dynasty the situation of our country was particularly appalling. People were not concerned with saving the country by their own efforts; on the contrary, different factions did their utmost to get the assistance of foreign powers in order to achieve their partisan ends whenever something happened."

After their advent to power, Min's group soon removed Taewongun and his followers from office and took a reckless open-port policy without systematic preparation.

The Japanese aggressors who had been looking for a chance to invade Korea dispatched their warship *Unyo-maru* to Korea, which sailed up to Kanghwa Island in 1875. After bombardment she took to flight. Korean garrison troops' self-defensive shelling served as a pretext for reinroad of Korea. The following year their several ships entered the waters of Korea and forced it to conclude a humiliating unequal treaty.

The feudal government led by Min's group surrendered to the Japanese aggressors and was forced to conclude the "Korea-Japan Friendship Treaty" (usually known as "Kanghwa-do Treaty" from the location of its conclusion). Then came the opening of port cities such as Pusan, Wonsan and Inchon. This was followed by similar treaties with European and American capitalist countries—the United States, Britain, France, Germany and tsarist Russia—in the beginning of 1880s.

Because of the invasion of the Japanese imperialists and European and American imperialist countries and corruption in feudal ruling circles, the people's living conditions were further aggravated and the country's sovereignty was ruthlessly trampled down.

In 1882 (Imo) soldiers in Seoul were supplied with stony rice as living expenses after the interval of several months. Enraged by this, they rose in revolt against foreign invasion and feudal oppression.

In 1884 (Kapsin) an enlightenment group represented by the progressive young officials of feudal gentry origin attempted a bourgeois revolution whose programme was to set the country on the road of development on modern lines. The reactionary and conservative Min's clique begged Ching, a feudal dynasty of China, to send troops and crush these righteous struggles.

In 1894 the Kabo Peasant War broke out, occasioned by a peasant uprising in Kobu, Cholla Province. The war which swept the southern area of Korea was of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal nature.

In June that year the Japanese imperialists brought large troops into Korea under the pretext for "protection" of their legation and residents. In July the Japanese imperialist aggression army attacked and seized the Korean royal palace and then declared war on Ching to drive her troops from Korea. Then followed savage suppressive measures against the peasant uprising. From time to time thereafter, Korea started to be reduced to a colony of Japanese imperialism.

The feudal ruling circles of the Li dynasty which had banked on Ching till then, were now inclined to lean on tsarist Russia when the power of Japanese imperialism ruled the roost in Korea after the Sino-Japanese War.

The nefarious Japanese imperialists regarded this as a dangerous symptom and decided to take countermeasures. This took the form of brutal massacre of Queen Min, chieftain of pro-Russian group, in October 1895. The heavier weight of intervention was thrown against the feudal Korean government. They began to nibble at economic concessions in Korea one by one. In 1904, imperialist Japan started war on tsarist Russia and defeated it. In 1905 it forced the Korean feudal government to sign the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" and deprived Korea of her right to handle foreign affairs.

In this period the US imperialist aggressors "promised" in the "Korea-US Treaty of Amity and Trade" concluded in 1882 that they would respect the independence of Korea and that both contracting parties would cooperate with each other in case of emergency. But they evaded repeated requests made by the Korean feudal government for aid to check the Japanese imperialists' invasion and intervention. They assisted the Japanese imperialists in their aggression on Korea in various ways.

In 1907 the Japanese imperialist aggressors again forced the Korean feudal government to sign an aggressive seven-point treaty, took over the Korean administrative, judicial, financial and police matters and disbanded even the Korean army whose number was then small.

In August 1910, Japanese imperialism finally occupied Korea and made her its complete colony.

After the occupation of Korea the fiendish Japanese imperialists established a "military government" to massacre her people at random with the help of gendarme, army and police.

However, the Korean people were never daunted. Before and after the occupation of Korea by the Japanese imperialists the Korean people unflinchingly fought against the Japanese aggressors and for the independence of the country—to name a few, the Volunteer Army struggle, Independence Army movement, patriotic enlightenment movement and March First Popular Uprising. But, despite of stubbornly launched nationwide struggle against Japanese imperialism, they inevitably ended in failure on account of the absence of a great political leader, an outstanding leader capable of providing them with correct leadership.

(To Be Continued)

—Folklore of Korea—

Kiteflying

Kiteflying is a traditional amusement of our children. Usually it is played during winter.

Korean kite is a bamboo framework covered with thin white paper.

It is mostly rectangular, and it is square, cuttlefish-shaped or plantain leaf-shaped in some places.

A framework-exposing round hole in the centre helps to bend the kite inside slightly and control the resistance of wind.

The sun, the moon or others are painted on the front of the kite and the back side is provided with tails of various colours.

Strings are fastened to four

corners and they are connected with the main string on the reel in the centre of the kite.

The pleasure in this amusement lies in flying the kite far and high.

In sending up the kite into the sky, first the string is released four or five metres, flying the kite in the direction of the wind and then it is loosened more and more until the kite attains a certain altitude where it flies high and far of itself as the string is released.

A skilled flyer manipulates the kite at will by the string, making it turn in the air or go down and up suddenly.

The string-cutting is an in-

teresting game. Playful children challenge each other to the string-cutting game. The cutter of his rival's string wins the game.

Kiteflying starts on the first day of every year and ends on the 15th day of January by the lunar calendar. On the last day all kites are sent into the sky by kindling the strings according to custom. The kites drifting away in the sky leave deep impressions on onlookers.

Today our children like to fly kites in winter with the banner of our Republic or the map of Korea painted on their front, expressing their earnest desire for national reunification.



Madam Deer-footed

There is a pond called the Deer Pond in Mt. Taesong of Pyongyang.

This pond is said to have been dug long long time ago by a woman called Madam Rokjok (Deer-footed). She was called so because her feet shaped like deer's. And here is a legend about it.

Her husband, Mr. U Gyong, was a patriot. He taught literary and military arts to lads who gathered around him with a desire to fight for the country, plowing fields at the foot of a mountain named Sokta-san. It is said that among his disciples was Ulchi Mun Dok, an illustrious general of our country, who hit back the aggression of the Sui Army three million strong by his subtle tactics in 612.

But Mr. U Gyong died young and Madam Deer-footed supported her twin sons and herself by farming. Like their father, the twin sons had interest in military arts from their childhood and were fond of playing at soldiers with village children as a "commander." One day they took boys to a mountain to play at a war. A boy did not obey the "order." They hit him as a "punishment." The boy died of it. He was a son of a big landlord in the village.

The madam feared that the accident might bring a trouble upon her family and left the village with her sons that night.

She wandered to a sea shore, where she found a small boat. She put her sons in the boat and set the sail. She felt the need of food. She tied the boat to a pier, told her sons to stay in the boat and landed to get food.

She got food in a village and came back to

the pier. But the boat was to be seen nowhere. A storm had come of a sudden and carried it away. She herself barely escaped from it thanks to a big tree.

Now left alone, she came back to Mt. Taesong and lived there raising deer, which were her only friends. She dug a pond for deer, which is the Deer Pond as we see today.

Twenty years had passed since she lost her sons and her hair began to turn frosty.

The neighbouring country Sui which had had an eye on our fertile territory and rich resources invaded our country with huge hordes three million strong.

The madam called on General Ulchi Mun Dok and volunteered to go to fight, saying, "Dear general, I'm an old woman, but cannot remain an onlooker in this emergency."

The general was preparing for counteroffensive. For its success he felt the need to know the enemy situation.

He, who was commanding the defense battle at the front, made up his mind to go himself into the midst of the enemy to feel the latter and for this he proposed a peace talk.

He went to the enemy camp in so great dignity that the enemy could not but accept his proposal.

The talk broke off. His plan was to see the enemy situation, and it was fulfilled.

After the general left, the enemy regretted that they had not captured him alive. And they hatched a plot to call him back on the pretext of reopening the talk and make him prisoner.

They picked out some agile men and sent

them forth on horseback.

He was coming back on horseback in high spirits, thinking out sharp tactics to strike the enemy, when some voices called to him from behind.

He looked back. They were enemy men coming to call for the resumption of the talk.

He said to himself sneeringly, "H'm, you have learned only now you have missed a chance to seize me."

They came on yelling in pursuit. He did not pay attention to them but spurred his horse. When he came to a river, a boat was waiting for him. "Dear general, quick aboard please!" called a beautiful woman to him in the boat. She was Madam Deer-footed. He thanked her for her kindness and got into the boat.

She rowed and the boat was in the middle of the river, when the enemy men turned up at the shore out of breath. They cried, "General Ulchi Mun Dok, we're here with an offer for reopening the talk but you are deaf to it. Why!"

The madam shouted back for him. "The general is a Heaven-born warrior. Heaven ordered me to get him over the river. You'd better give up your attempt to invade our country and take home your troops right away."

Tongue-tied in amazement, they only looked at the boat receding into the distance and went back.

The general, who had seen the enemy troops suffering from the shortage of provisions and other supplies, worked out an operational plan to starve them to death

by giving them nothing to eat and drink.

He lured the enemy forces into a vast expanse of wilderness where they could find neither mountains nor anything to eat and drink. He completely opened to the enemy troops roads and the area within a distance of 24 kilometres from them on each side and did not leave a single grain of rice and filled up all wells and springs there.

They were trapped in the wilderness and were starving.

Koguryo was busy preparing for a counteroffensive. And around this time a news



went round that Koguryo militiamen were attacking the enemy from flanks and behind. Interesting was a story of two commanders of the militia. They said that the two commanders, whose feet were shaped like deer's, were matchlessly brave and annihilated the enemy forces in every battle by their subtle tactics.

General Ulchi Mun Dok, preparing for a counteroffensive, was thinking of the way to have a contact with this militia, when Madam Deer-footed came and offered to undertake the task.

But he could not let the old woman do so as the enemy's watch was strict and she was wife of his respected teacher.

She protested, "Dear general, the country is now in a war. All people of this land, old and young, should fight the enemy, ready to give their lives if necessary to do their duty to the country."

He could not shake her strong determination and accepted her offer.

She went into behind the enemy line under the guise of a war refugee and met two militia commanders.

She told them that she was a messenger from General Ulchi Mun Dok, and, putting off her socks herself first, she asked them to do so. Their feet were just the same as hers.

Crying "mother!" they flung themselves into her arms and were choked with tears.

She held them tightly and caressed them, saying, "I believed you would fight like this as long as you are alive. I am proud of you. You are my real sons."

A while later, the two sons wiped away tears and started to tell her of their life of 20 years....

On the day of their separation from their mother the storm came and carried their boat

to a shore, where they were saved by a fisherman. They grew up in his house.

As the days went by, they got wise and ambitious. He sent them to a celebrated scholar for study.

They learned literary and military arts with great zeal.

As soon as the Sui forces started their aggression in Koguryo they organized a militia and fought against the aggressors....

The madam felt heartily grateful to the fisherman for having brought them up so well.

She told them about the counteroffensive plan of General Ulchi Mun Dok and the task of the militia for the counteroffensive and said to them like this, "I hope you to fight well for your country, keeping it in mind that the task given to you is the one assigned by the general and your country."

At night a bonfire rose from somewhere in the wilderness and then numerous flames went up all around, brightening up the dark sky. They were a signal for the Koguryo army's general counterattack. The two militia commanders led their units into among the enemy troops in battle array like lightning and cut them down to pieces.

This hard pressed the enemy troops fighting a hard battle against the main forces of Koguryo under the command of General Ulchi Mun Dok and put them to flight.

When the fleeing enemy started crossing the river, the general let loose the water dammed up upstream beforehand to drown enemy hordes.

Afterwards the two commanders remained in their service for national defence and their mother lived the rest of her life in Mt. Taesong with deer as her friends.

CAMELLIA

Last Sunday I went to the Moranbong Park to see the flowering plant greenhouse. I thought it would be more interesting to see flowers in winter than snowscape.

As I had expected, the house was brilliant with flowers.

It was pervaded with the strong fragrance of lovely flowers in full bloom. Camellias drew special attention. Some bore mono-whorled red flowers three or four cm across and others multi-whorled red, pink, white or motley flowers. Some multi-whorled white flowers were nearly 15 cm across.

I like camellia very much. Whenever I see it, I think of a camellia in the back yard of my old house in a fishing hamlet on the south coast.

Camellia is a broad-leaved and low evergreen which ranges in a feral state south of central Korea. It grows well in warm but breezy coastal areas. The south coast of Korea, islands in the Tado Sea and Cheju and Ullung Islands are known for camellia from olden times, where it grows ten to fifteen metres high. The camellia in my old house was nearly ten metres high and bore beautiful red flowers in early spring, March and April, every year.

Camellia's leaves are as glossy and evergreen as those of rubber tree. So this tree looks lovely even in the seasons when it does not bear flowers.

Its ripening purplish pink fruit in summer also delights the eye. The fruit contains 1-3 brown seeds. Forty per cent of the seed

consists of fragrant oil which is used as hair oil.

Beautiful and useful camellias are raised not only in greenhouses but widely planted outdoors today in the areas south of Pyongyang, such as South Hwanghae Province and the Kaesong area.

In my childhood I could see camellia only on the south coast. But now I can see it in full bloom at different places of the northern half of the Republic. This gives me great pleasure.

Chong Bong Sik





Non-Aligned Movement and Anti-Imperialist Struggle

The non-aligned movement which has emerged on the scene of history as an independent political force of our times exerts a great influence on the development of the world revolution and the international situation. Its emergence has changed the world balance of forces decisively in favour of the revolution and weakened greatly the reactionary forces of imperialism. The non-aligned countries, the third world countries, are vigorously struggling for national liberation, sovereignty, peace and social progress. This struggle has developed into a powerful one to cut off the life line of imperialism and colonialism.

Indeed the advancing non-aligned movement deals a telling blow at the imperialist-colonialists' policy of aggression and plunder and expedites their decline and ruin and provides a powerful inspiration to the peoples in their struggle to build a new society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The imperialists are turning the spearhead of aggression against the countries of the new-emerging forces." ("Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea," Eng. ed., p. 34.)

Alarmed by the development of the non-aligned movement, the imperialists, who intensify their policy of aggression and war as their position gets difficult, turn the spearhead of attack against the non-aligned countries, the third world countries, to ward off its influence and destroy it.

The principal method the imperialists employ in their world aggression is to divide and alienate the non-aligned countries from

one another and destroy them one by one.

They drive wedges between these countries, sow discord among them and pit them against one another, exploiting territorial and other disputes.

This is a cunning aggressive move designed to destroy the unity of the non-aligned countries, fish in troubled waters and regain their old position as rulers.

The imperialists are resorting to crafty and wicked methods such as threat, blackmail, appeasement, cheating, subversive and sabotaging activities in order to put the non-aligned countries under their political control. Since the end of World War II the US imperialists engineered coup d'etat against national-independent states more than 100 times.

The imperialists try to establish their political and economic control over the developing countries, meddling in their internal affairs under the name of "aid," taking advantage of the latter's temporary difficulties.

Owing to their machinations for world domination, disputes arise in all parts of the world in succession and the non-aligned countries face many difficulties.

Facts show that today the divisive and alienating moves of the imperialists constitute the main danger the non-aligned movement faces.

The situation demands that the non-aligned countries spearhead attack against imperialism. Only by intensifying the anti-imperialist struggle can they defeat the imperialists' strategy to destroy them one by one, consolidate national independence, achieve their independent development and

promote the common cause of the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement was born in the struggle against imperialism and through this struggle it has strengthened and developed. Only when the non-aligned countries fight imperialism to the end can they complete the cause of national liberation.

The attainment of political independence is but the first step in the historic cause of national liberation. In order to complete their national liberation cause, therefore, the non-aligned countries should do away with the aftermath of colonial rule. To do so, they should carry out progressive reforms, build an independent national economy and national culture, achieve social progress and prosperity and be completely equal and independent in the international relations.

But these tasks are not a smooth sailing.

The imperialists and colonialists are trying to keep hold on these countries as a source of raw materials and a market of their goods and keep them economically backward.

So the people's struggle to complete the national liberation cause cannot but be a sharp fight against the imperialists who attempt to seize hold of the lever of control over the economy of these countries and exploit and plunder their peoples again.

Only through a resolute fight against the imperialists can these countries also emerge victorious from their struggle to defend their natural resources and establish a fair new international economic order.

As seen above, fighting imperialism is imperative for the non-aligned countries to promote their struggle for independence and sovereignty and the building of a new society.

Moreover, their anti-imperialist struggle is a sacred struggle to carry out their mission as a powerful anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our age.

When the non-aligned countries wage a more vigorous struggle against imperialism victory will be hastened in the common cause of the non-aligned movement.

In order to succeed in their anti-imperialist struggle the non-aligned countries should closely unite and form a broad united front against imperialism and give blows to the imperialists by their united efforts.

They should counter the imperialists' manoeuvres for division and alienation with the strategy of unity. Their unity is the source of their indestructible strength and the firm guarantee of their victory.

The most pressing task in the struggle against imperialism at present time is to check and frustrate imperialism's moves for aggression and war. The peoples of the non-aligned countries should heighten their vigilance against the imperialists' moves, mercilessly expose and denounce their manoeuvres for aggression and war, and press and administer blows to them in all places to which they have stretched their tentacles of aggression so that they cannot run riot. They should energetically struggle to make the imperialists completely withdraw their aggressive troops from and dismantle their military bases in foreign territories.

It is important in the anti-imperialist struggle to thoroughly isolate and repudiate the imperialists' stooges who oppose the non-aligned countries, maintaining their lives under the "protection" of their masters.

The anti-imperialist struggle of the non-aligned countries will greatly contribute to the attainment of the lofty ideal and objectives of the non-aligned movement and to world peace and the human liberation cause.

Sure to win is the lofty cause of the non-aligned countries' peoples who are fighting to build a world free from imperialism and colonialism and from all forms of domination and control, a new peaceful and prosperous world.

Tanzania Advances along the Road of Independence

April 26 this year is the 15th birthday of the United Republic of Tanzania, a land of beautiful plateaus bordering on the Indian Ocean.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The founding of the United Republic of Tanzania was an event of historic importance in the Tanzanian people's efforts for the independent development of the country."

The founding of the United Republic of Tanzania on April 26, 1964 marked a milestone in the Tanzanian people's history of struggle for the independent development of the country against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Since its founding the Tanzanian people, under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader President Julius K. Nyerere, have scored great successes in their struggle to defend national independence and sovereignty and develop the national economy and culture and the socialist ideal presented in the "Arusha Declaration" is gradually coming into reality.

Major means of production owned by the foreign imperialist monopolies have been nationalized and a number of new industrial branches are developing and great progress has been made in their efforts to attain food self-sufficiency. Education and culture have also developed.

The Korean and Tanzanian peoples established friendly and cooperative relations in their struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence and support and cooperate with each other.

Our people are rejoiced over the achieve-

ments made by the Tanzanian people in their struggle for their country's prosperity and development and the complete liberation and unity of Africa as over their own and always actively support and encourage their just cause.

The Government and people of Tanzania highly appreciate successes scored by our people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and fully support and encourage our people's just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Especially, they act energetically for success in our people's just struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the international arena including the UN. This gives great encouragement to our people.

Our two countries are member nations of the non-aligned movement. Friendly and cooperative relations are strengthening and developing daily between our two peoples advancing vigorously along the trend of the present era towards independence.

On the auspicious national holiday of the Tanzanian people, our people sincerely wish the Tanzanian people greater success in their efforts to build a new prosperous country.



Short Story

A Usual Morning

by Chin Jae Hwan

The great leader was reading a book under the table-lamp with a green shade. His daily routine had started. He jerked up his head and looked at the window half covered by a thin and soft white curtain. There were some drops of water on the panes. He left his seat and out he went.

Splash! Came a noise from the pond. It was a fish leaping vigorously out of the water. The fresh air of early morning was drifting down.

The leader stepped down onto the courtyard.

It was drizzling. The raindrops sprinkled on the yellow leaves and on the surface of the sleeping pond, disturbing the silence. The road was wet and glossy. The lamps among the trees in the garden had waterdrops on them, as if sweating. The rain had just started; at the bottom of each tree there still was a dry spot as wide as a cushion.

The great leader watched the sky, his left hand on the waist. The sky was frowning, rain clouds scattering all over. He felt the raindrops on the palm of his right hand.

His aide, who was already standing by him unobserved, quickly opened the umbrella and held it up over the leader. But he declined it, again feeling the rain on the palm of his hand.

"Do you think there'll be much rain?" he asked his aide, who was following him under one of the outdoor lamps. The aide only looked up at the sky, failing to make a prompt reply. He could read the leader's anxiety about the crops lying heaped up in the fields. Weather was a matter of much concern for the great leader these days. The aide left the place a while and came back with a report.

"The forecast says there will be a light

rain on the west coast early in the morning, but it will let up soon. The rainfall is supposed to be five mm or so."

The great leader stopped to listen.

The rain came on a little faster now; the water was streaming down the lamp and the pond began to stir.

"Five mm! Well, we aren't going to have much rain. There's an old saying, in autumn rain does not come much. Farming is over now, and I don't think it'll do much harm. But I'm afraid our farmers can hardly sleep at night for this rain. They feel uneasy about the crops all the while, from sowing till gathering. Just as the parents do about their kids playing on the riverside."

The leader, moving from one foot to the other, gazed up at the rainy sky.

"Let's go and take a quick look at the farm, Comrade Aide. I have a couple of hours to spare, so I'll meet the farmers."

Presently the car, carrying the great leader, got out of the gate and slid along the main street of the town.

The houses lining both sides of the long road kept their windows tightly shut. The tall dark buildings were in their peaceful slumber, their tops hidden in the night sky. Only the shops on the ground floors shed bright greenish lights, showing their articles arranged in order. The street lamps went past drawing a line across the blocks; they were guardians of the night's tranquility, standing firm between the trees thick with large leaves.

The silver-pale fluorescent lights illumined the street as bright as in day. The road under the lamps glistened, washed clean in the rain. The central and crossing lines looked

as clean as a long stretch of white calico unrolled.

And the city's main thoroughfares were as busy as in the daytime; there was a constant stream of motorcars tailing one another. Most of them were trucks, many carrying radishes. They were coming in and going out in two rows each way. The vehicles, like well-trained soldiers, were moving in good order, each washed clean, with dazzling headlights on.

"Will you drive slowly?" said the leader to the aide and opened the window himself. The damp, cool air came in, mingled with the noise of the engine.

The aide glanced at the image of the great leader reflected in the front mirror. He seemed to be looking at a line of trucks in the street. But the aide found his eyes turned beyond the vehicles to a brightly-lit food store on the ground floor of an apartment house. The shop had a "Morning & Evening Counter" sign in a corner, and there were a few women customers already, who must be buying some food for side dishes. Apparently they were housewives whose husbands were going to work early in the morning.

The great leader had the car stopped. He alighted and stepped towards the shop, his hands on his back.

A saleswoman was weighing steamed herrings on the scale. She was in a white overall, with a well-starched triangle kerchief on the head. The cooked fishes were still steaming and looked oily in the light. They were nicely spiced and had an appetizing flavour.

The great leader greeted the women, smiling. They were taken aback to recognize him so unexpectedly, and then, hugely delighted and excited.

"Go ahead and get your things," urged the leader in a gentle voice. "Go ahead, they get cooled."

One of them held out her aluminium pan and got her portion, blinking her eyes, overwhelmed by his gracious words.

"So, your husband must be going out to

work early, eh?"

"He is, leader."

"Where does he work?"

"At the railway, leader."

"Railway? ...Then, he often works early in the morning or at night, I think?"

His words sounded deeply sympathetic.

"Well, you visit this morning & evening counter quite often?"

"Yes. I only boil the rice at home, and always get the soup and side dishes here."

"Is that of any help to lessening your kitchen work?"

"Why, yes, by half of it, leader."

The leader bent himself, rather interested in the reply.

"Half of it! Very good."

He was heartily glad to know that. The morning & evening counter was helping to lessen the burden of kitchen work. How nice!

The great leader asked the woman where she worked and how far it was from home. She was a storekeeper at a women's garment factory downtown. It was not far off. But the leader expressed his worry. He said her job as a storekeeper might sometimes detain her until late in the evening, and then, she might have a hard time in cooking supper at home.

"We have a rice-cookery by my work place, leader," replied the woman briskly and cheerily. "I usually have the rice boiled there for supper." Her reply, carried her unalloyed satisfaction with the happy life she enjoyed free from any worry.

"But the rice gets cold on your way home, doesn't it?"

"I can warm it at home, leader."

"Warm it? But I'm afraid you must bear as much trouble as cooking it."

The housewife was now at a loss for words; she was so sincerely grateful for his kindly consideration that tears gathered in her eyes.

Back in the car, the great leader was pensive for some time, before he told his aide to ring up the Chairman of the Public Ser-

vice Commission.

The aide picked up the receiver. He felt strained; undoubtedly, the leader was not satisfied with the rice cooker in the town.

While the aide was dialing, the leader observed the dark sky above the streets. A buzzing was heard from the receiver, the noise of the flowing current. The great leader glanced at his wrist watch. And again he cast his eyes over the houses in the street. A look of self-control flashed across his face.

"Don't ring up, Comrade Aide," said he gently. The aide promptly hung up the receiver, and looked up inquiringly at him.

The leader looked rather mild and tender, unlike a few moments ago. It was utterly impossible for the aide to fathom his thoughts.

He had thought he knew why the great leader had wanted to call up the Chairman of the Public Service Commission; but why did he change his mind? So, as a matter of fact, the aide did not even understand why the leader had wanted to telephone.

As the car got out of the town, the great leader watched outside through the window. He kept himself closer to the window all the way. It was still too dark outside to clearly discern anything on the roadside. But the headlights of trucks and tractors were visible, scattered all over the fields. People were seen hurrying past the moving lights. And the rice stacks in the paddy-fields would appear and disappear.

The car passed a wide expanse of plain and was now turning round a hillock. The bright headlights pierced through the darkness to expose part of the field on the hillock. The field was bare, except for the sheav-

es of maize stalks stood in rows close together. Harvesting was well under way as had been expected by the great leader.

The leader, who had been sitting by the window exposed to the rain-bearing wind, withdrew himself to lean against the back of the seat. He seemed to feel relieved.

The windscreen-wipers had stopped working; they had been busy wiping the rain drops off. They were at a corner of the windscreen. The open space lit up by the headlights was blurred by something like mist. The drizzle had almost subsided; it got very much softer now, though still damp.

"We'll get to Kumdae-ri in 20 minutes or so, won't we?" inquired the leader in a low voice, when the car crossed a long bridge.

"Yes, sir. About 16 km from this bridge," the aide answered, looking out at the railings of the bridge flashing by the window, and down at the wide stream.

"Sixteen km! Let's hurry up," said the great leader, looking at his watch.

He suddenly recalled the image of the young girl chairman of the farm in Kumdae-ri. She might be the youngest farm chairman in the country.

It was three years before when the great leader met her first. He was giving an on-the-spot guidance to the agricultural workers of a province. He called a meeting of the personnel concerned. During the debate a young girl workteam head made an astonishing speech. She explained how she had been able to produce five tons of maize per hectare in hillside fields which had yielded two tons per hectare until the year before.

The great leader was so deeply impressed



that he met her during the intermission of the meeting.

"You did a good job, comrade workteam head. How could you reap five tons of maize per hectare on that barren hillside?"

The girl hesitated, as if she did not consider it a success worth mentioning.

"Leader, you taught us to work assiduously as masters of the farm," she said. "And bearing your teaching in mind, we did our best to make the fields fertile, just like our own kitchen gardens, that's all, sir."

How glad he was to hear this!

"Just like your own kitchen gardens, eh?"

That year she was appointed chairman of the farm management board. The leader sent her a new maize thrasher to celebrate the occasion, the way the parents provide their daughters with dowry.

Recently, he had analyzed the nation's agricultural situation. He found that Kumdae-ri was excellent; the maize output was twice as much as the previous year. He often inquired about the farm and wanted to visit it himself. The drizzle reminded him of Kumdae-ri first.

The car inclined slightly to one side on the country road, when the leader awoke from his reverie.

It was dawning. Through the window he could see a low hill, where lamps were hanging closer to each other. The leader looked around the place carefully. There were dark rice stacks and dust was seen in the light rising in grey columns. He recognized it as an open-air thrashing ground. He opened the window and strained his ears. There was a distinct sound of a thrasher working.

"We're now in Kumdae-ri." The car was near the thrashing ground, when the great leader proposed to get off and walk. The village road seemed to have been flattened under the heavy weight of vehicles; there were so many wheel prints left by trucks and tractors. The road was littered with straws which had strayed off the trucks and the cakes of squeezed mud carried on the wheels

from the paddy fields. You could also see long belt-like trails of oxcart wheels.

The threatening weather had forced the whole villagers to come out to bring in the rice stacks.

The leader looked admiringly round the village. The vegetable fields were all green and fresh. The water sprinklers were working well, even spraying the water as far as the edge of the road. And on a low hillock near the thrashing ground, there stood a small weather station. Two weathercocks were revolving without letup, to indicate the direction of the wind. A long irrigation pipe was running across the terraced fields on the hillside behind the thrashing ground. And a tiny pump station huddled cosily under a tall electric pole with two transformers on it.

The great leader nodded to himself. All these were common scenes you could see anywhere in our countryside, in this era of irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization. However, he felt much proud of everything there, which must be permeated with the sweat of the young girl chairman of the farm. He walked along. He saw heaps of maize-cobs under thatches on either side of the lane leading to the thrashing ground. He lifted the thatch and picked up a fat cob. It was heavy. He transferred it into the other hand to feel its weight again.

"This is a fruit of our girl chairman. How well done!"

The leader handed the maize-cob to his aide and told him to take a look at it. At this moment a tractor was cautiously coming out of the thrashing ground where the heaps of maize-cobs and maize-lofts stood cheek by jowl. Pop! pop! pop! pop! It approached. The leader moved aside to make way for it to go out to the field. He watched the blue smoke it was puffing out into the air. The tractor stopped with a jerk, slipping its front wheels before it reached where the leader stood. A girl hopped down from the vehicle, hurriedly taking off her scarf. She was neat-

ly dressed in short rubber boots and discoloured light brown work clothes.

"Why, it's you, comrade chairman of the farm!"

"Leader!"

The girl stood blankly; she could scarcely believe her eyes at this happy event.

"Leader!"

A moment later she exclaimed again, and bounced to the leader. She was beside herself, grasping his hands. Her manners were so free that she looked like his real daughter. Her face covered with maize bran was bright in the ecstasy of delight. In her blinking eyes was something like tears of joy or drops of rain.

"You've worried about the rain, haven't you? Staying up all night."

The leader felt her sleeves of her wet work clothes.

"It's autumn now, leader. And people can't sleep, even if not for the rain."

Her brightened face was enough to show the indescribable joy filling the hearts of the farmers who had hailed the bumper harvest.

"Well, how much maize did you reap on the hillside?"

"Nine tons per hectare, leader."

"Oh, so much!"

The great leader looked with satisfaction at the dark hillsides around the farm and the irrigation pipes laid across them. The non-paddy fields were still sleeping in the semi-darkness of early morning. There were stacks of maize standing here and there; and along the edges of long furrowed fields stood tall pumpkin trellises, crisscrossed with straw ropes.

This was once a barren land, where even reeds dried up in droughts. At present, however, it has fertile fields of maize spreading out and even pumpkins were grown on the trellises.

"Our people know how to work now," the leader commented. "They know how to build up their life, upholding the Party's ideas."

The girl blushed. She was so embarrassed

that she often brought her hand to her face in spite of herself, as was her frequent wont as a child. This 23-year-old girl looked more like a young school girl than the head of 600 farming families. She seemed not yet accustomed to being praised. Maybe, by nature, she had no inclination to boast of what she had done.

The great leader marvelled at the young girl farm chairman. She was uncommonly modest, and yet as vigorous as a man.

"Did you attend all lectures at the college for the correspondence students this year?"

"I did, sir."

"Excellent. You work hard and study hard, too. Help other correspondence students here to study as hard as you do."

"Yes, I will, leader."

The leader was moving towards the thrashing ground. She was walking at his side, but without knowing what she was doing; her heart was swelling with happiness.

The leader entered the brightly-lit thrashing ground. The farmers stopped the machines all at once and gave him a rousing welcome. "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Hurrah!"

The great leader raised his hand in reply to the cheers.

"Thanks for your trouble, comrades. Congratulations on your bumper harvest."

Shouts of hurrahs, cheers, cheers, cheers...

The thrashing ground was swept by waves of joy. With a broad smile the leader looked at the high heaps of maize and at the belt-conveyer which had stopped, still loaded with the maize grains to be carried into the shed.

"Why did you stop the machines, comrades?" the great leader asked the farmers standing around him. "Set them at work, please."

The earth began to shake. The sweet smell of maize came floating out from the thrasher. The leader walked up to the machine covered thick with maize bran. It was the very thrasher that he had sent to the girl to cele-

brate her appointment as chairman of the farm.

"Does it work well?" asked the great leader in a loud voice, stooping down, so as to make himself heard amid the noise of the machine.

She, wiping the corner of the machine, answered:

"Very well, sir. Without this thrasher, we would have had to pick every grain off the cobs by hand all through the winter."

"Is that so?"

The gratified leader put his hand on the machine. Its easy and regular vibration was pleasing to the ear.

The leader took the baskets of corncobs handed over to him one after another and emptied them into the mouth of the thrasher. The machine moved vigorously, slightly quivering.

"We want to have another thrasher like this, leader," said the farm chairman, passing a basket over to the leader.

"We've got an awful lot to do, picking apples, leveling and rezoning the fields and making manure. But, now, all of us are concentrating on thrashing."

The leader listened to her attentively, looking rather satisfied; this girl had a zeal to work and well knew what her tasks were and how and when to carry them out.

"Yes, I'll give you another one. I won't spare anything to help your work."

The leader patted the girl on the shoulder and walked to the back of the machine. The grains gushed out of the machine were flowing into a shed, carried by the belt-conveyor. He took a handful of them from the belt.

"It would be no easy task to take care of the grains conveyed so quickly," he thought, and would like to know how they were working at the sheds and lofts.

"Let me see your sheds."

He went over to one of the sheds, following the farm chairman.

The sheds and lofts were lit up by electric lamps; they were to be seen clearly at a glance. The ground was clean and bright

enough to show even a few grains of maize dropped on it. The farmers were bustling about nearby. In the shed they were sweating hard to spread the grains evenly on the floor.

The great leader stood by the head of the belt-conveyor and looked at the swelling cone of grains in the shed. As the conic mountain of grains rose up, those grains pouring out of the belt formed a heap at the head of the conveyor.

So, the farmers had to stop the belt-conveyor and push away the heaped up grains. The shed was not large enough, and they tried hard to fill up the corners. This delayed the progress of the work. Obviously the farm was lacking the sheds. The great leader placed his hand on the belt-conveyor which was at a standstill and looked at the chairman.

"How many more sheds do you need in your farm?"

"About thirty, leader."

"That many?"

"Yes, but I'm not yet sure of the exact number. The maize-cobs gathered up here are much more than we estimated in the fields. And while thrashing, I found the grains so well ripened. They far surpassed our initial estimation."

The great leader paced leisurely about the ground. They had gathered the best harvest they ever knew, and this farm chairman was much worried how to handle the crop. This seemed to be a pleasant thing, but, in the last analysis, it also revealed a shortcoming on the part of the officials concerned.

"You've gathered a bumper harvest, but you don't know how tremendous it is. So, you have to keep the maize grains heaped up in the open air. I don't think this is confined only to your farm."

At the moment, the great leader had a vision of many farms in in-between zones across the nation, which had reaped in huge quantities of maize this year.

(To Be Continued)



Do You Know?

Agricultural Science and Technology Propaganda Hall

The agricultural science and technology propaganda hall is a place where the farmers study agricultural science and technology.

Such halls are in the cooperative farms, workteams and independent sub-workteams of our country.

They are provided with materials of agricultural technique which are helpful to scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader: soil charts, charts of soil distribution according to composition, data and samples of biological and cultural properties of crops, production diagrams of the farms, data of nature and effect of fertilizers, materials on the system and method of applying fertilizers to different crops and on herbicides and other agricultural chemicals and data on experiences of other farms, materials on the structure and mechanism of the farm machines including tractors, and books and magazines on agricultural science and technique.

They are also used for lecture meetings on science and technology and lectures on soil, crops, fertilizers, protection of plants and agricultural management and for discussion of advanced farming methods and experiences.

The agricultural science and technology propaganda halls established under the sagacious leadership and deep concern of the great leader greatly contribute to the quick raise of scientific and technological level of the agricultural workers and the successful acceleration of the rural technical revolution.

Sub-workteam Management System

The sub-workteam management system is a form of organizing labour and production. Under this system remuneration is given to sub-workteam members for their labour according to the sub-workteam's result of the fulfilment of the per-hectare output target set on state plan with definite land, manpower and farm implements at the disposal of sub-workteam, a unit of agricultural production.

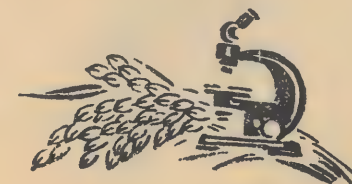
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung initiated this system to meet the urgent requirement of our developing agriculture in May 1965 when he was giving on-the-spot guidance in Hoeyang County, Kangwon Province.

It was introduced in all cooperative farms throughout the country from the next year.

It makes it possible to get cooperative farmers to take part in the management of their farms with the attitude of the master, raise the management level of farms and accelerate the building of the socialist countryside on the whole by setting the unit of production and labour to suit farmers' consciousness and the personnel's management level without changing the size of the cooperative farms and workteams.

A sub-workteam consists of 15-20 men. As they always work together, they can deeply understand each other and unite, and get together like a family at any time and place and study and discuss their sub-workteam affairs.

The sub-workteam management system is an excellent form of production organization which enables the farmers to take an active part in the management of the cooperative economy and is a cell or a unit of life which fosters collectivism among them.



News



Pioneer

Li Gye Wol, weaver of the silk shop in the Hamhung Woolen Textile Mill, fulfilled admirably her Second Seven-Year Plan assignments as of January 27, that is, her assignments for 84 months only in 13 months.

This girl weaver began to handle looms a few years ago. She steadily increased production by boldly reorganizing production and introducing advanced work methods one after another and made every effort to raise the proportion of the first-class products.

Bearing deep in mind the great leader's teaching on bringing about a radical improvement of the people's welfare this year, she is now striving to fulfil the tasks for another five years over the Second Seven-Year Plan by the end of this year.

Over 1,000 Theses on Medical Science

Last year the Pyongyang Medical Association directed medical workers in the city to write theses on medical science and present over 1,000 of them.

They help to settle at present and in future the problems arising in preventing and treating diseases and systematize the problem of popularizing new medicines and preventive and therapeutic measures.



National Amateur Art Circle Festival of Agricultural Working People

Recently the central contest of the national amateur art circle festival of agricultural working people was held. The festival was attended by amateur art circle members of the state and co-operative farms and agricultural organs and enterprises.

The participants in the festival staged works showing the wise guidance and noble moral qualities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who leads our agricultural working people to ward off the serious influence of the cold front and reap a bumper harvest every year and their fruitful labour struggle to apply the Juche farming methods and their happy

life.

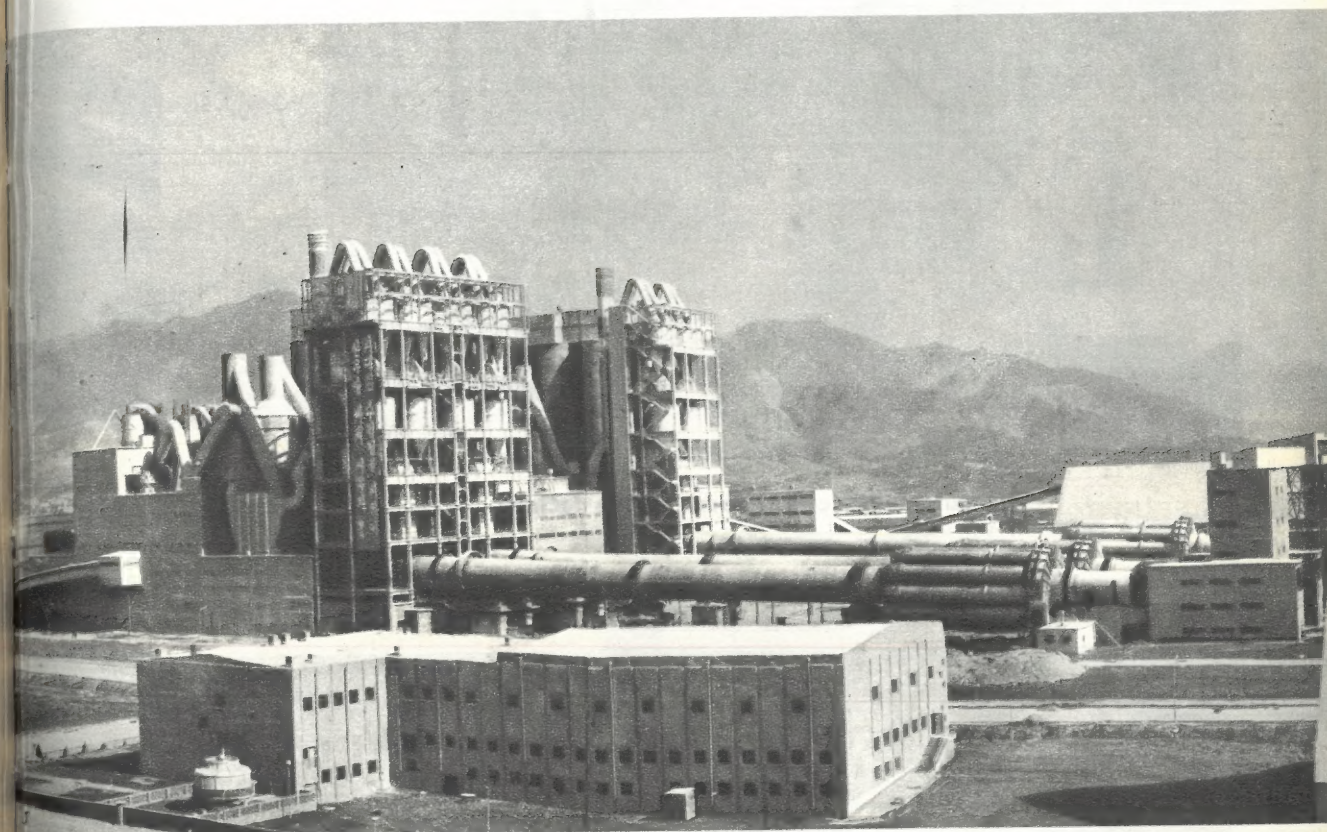
Men's chorus "Let's do scientific farming as required by the Juche farming methods," dialogic poem "Spring in the northern extremity,"



folk song chorus "Forward towards the height of 10 million tons of grain, upholding the rural theses" and other works were full of the boundless reverence and warm thanks of our agricultural working people for the great leader who has built a socialist modern countryside and pays constant attention to its development and of their determination to repay his great favour with loyalty by doing farming well in accordance with the requirements of the Juche farming methods.

The festival demonstrated that amateur art circle activity greatly helps to firmly arm our farmers with our Party's agricultural policy and do farming better as required by the Juche farming methods.

Sunchon Cement Factory



This factory is the leading cement producer of our country.

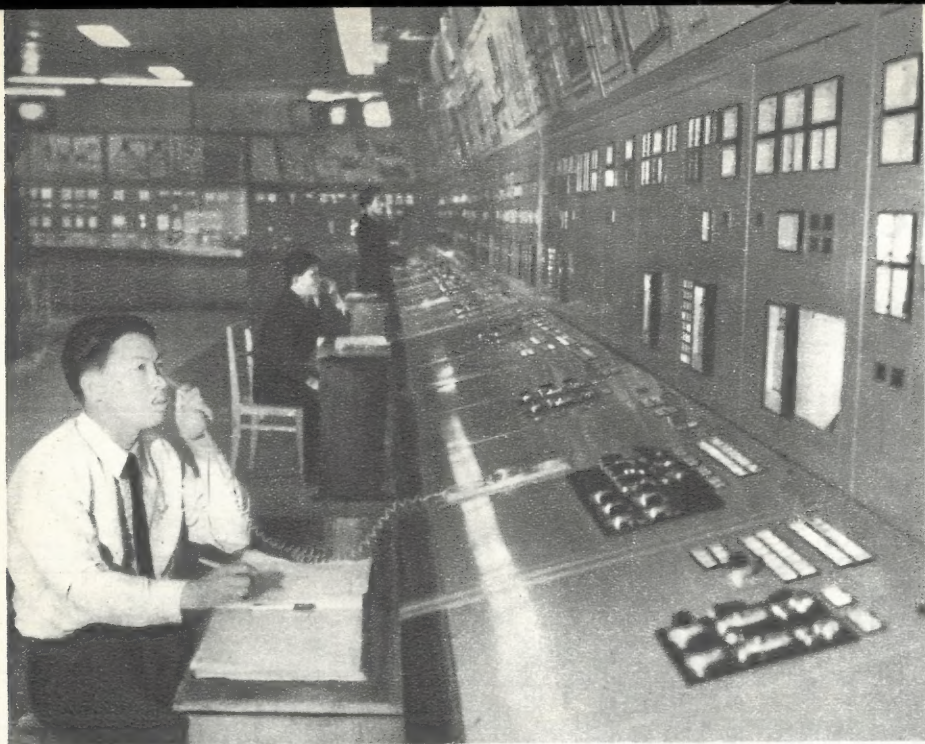
It has good limestone and anthracite mines near it. Its production processes are highly automated.

At the central control room a few workers skilfully control all operations with remote-controlling and wire and wireless apparatuses, seeing the temperature of the kilns, the mixture of raw materials and the operation of major equipments through TV screen.

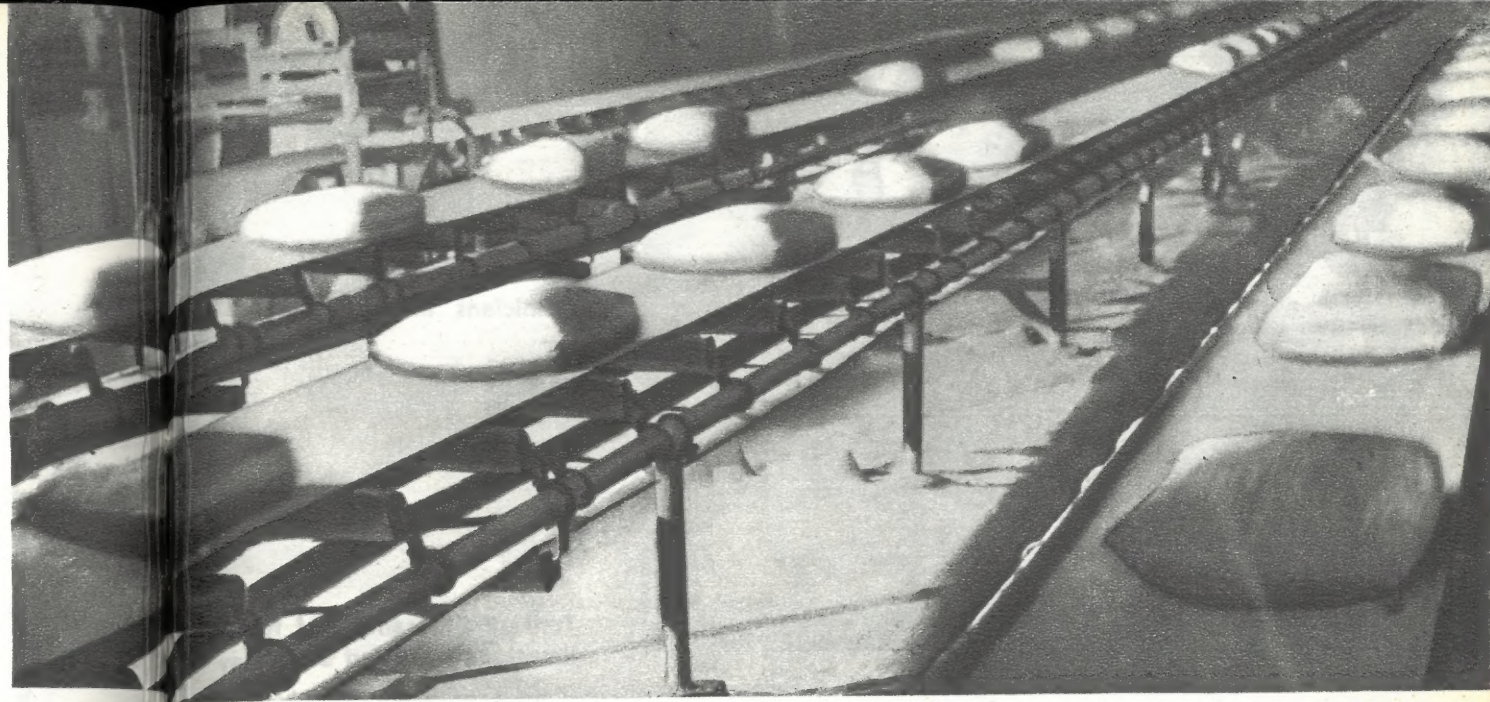
The raw material, ore transport, calcinating, packing and other shops of the factory are working hard to produce better and more cement.

The high-quality product of this factory is welcomed at the construction sites at home and exported abroad.

This factory will play a big role in the fulfilment of the yearly production plan of 12-13 million tons of cement in 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

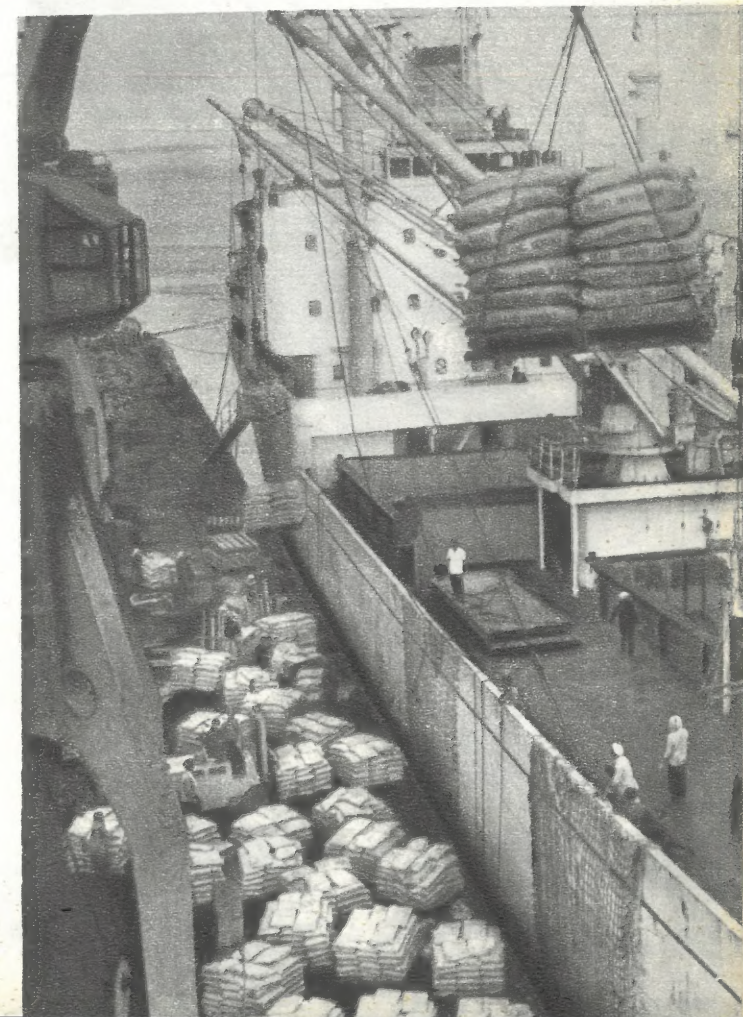
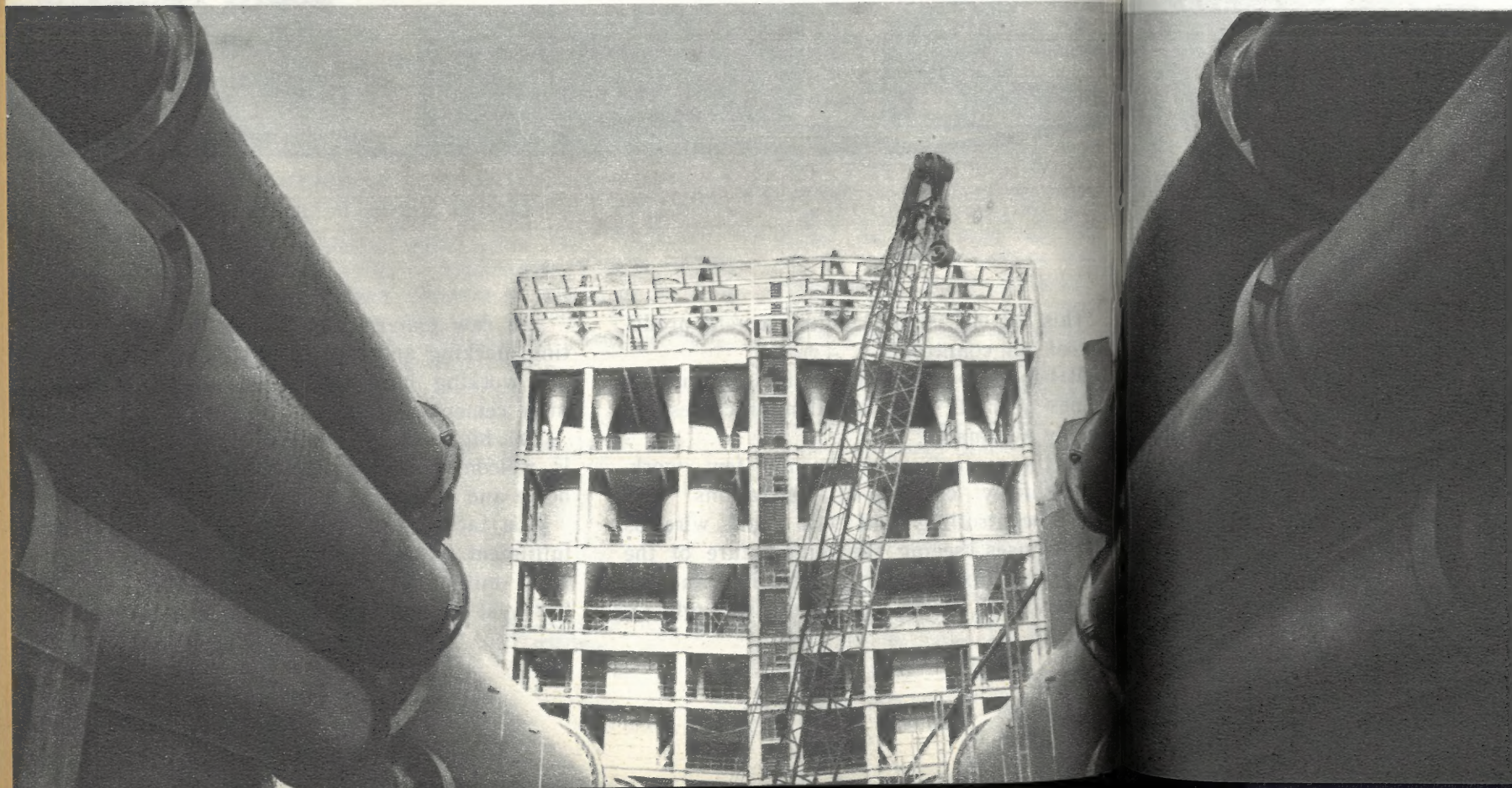


The automatic control room of the factory

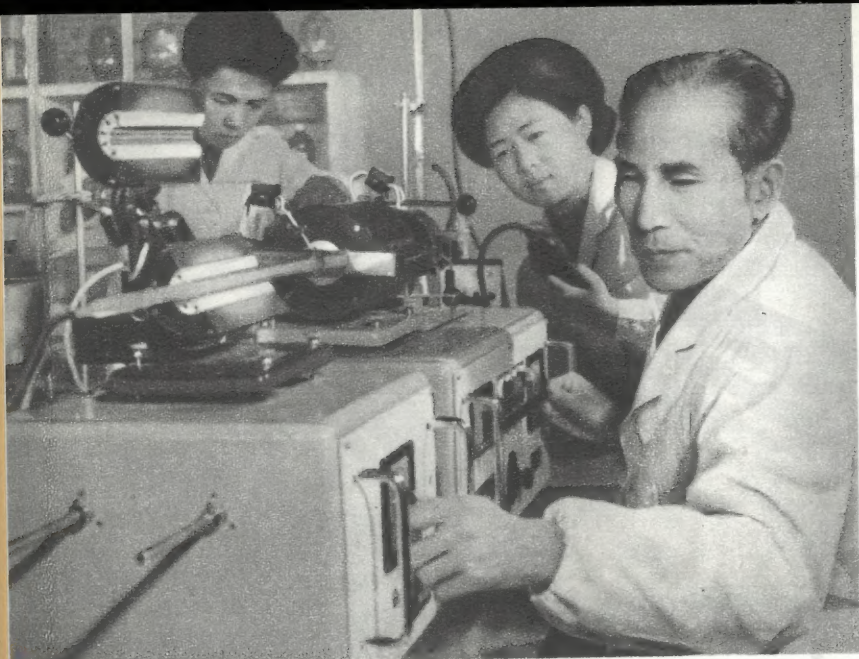


Cement is shipped out by belt-conveyer without letup

Part of the kiln

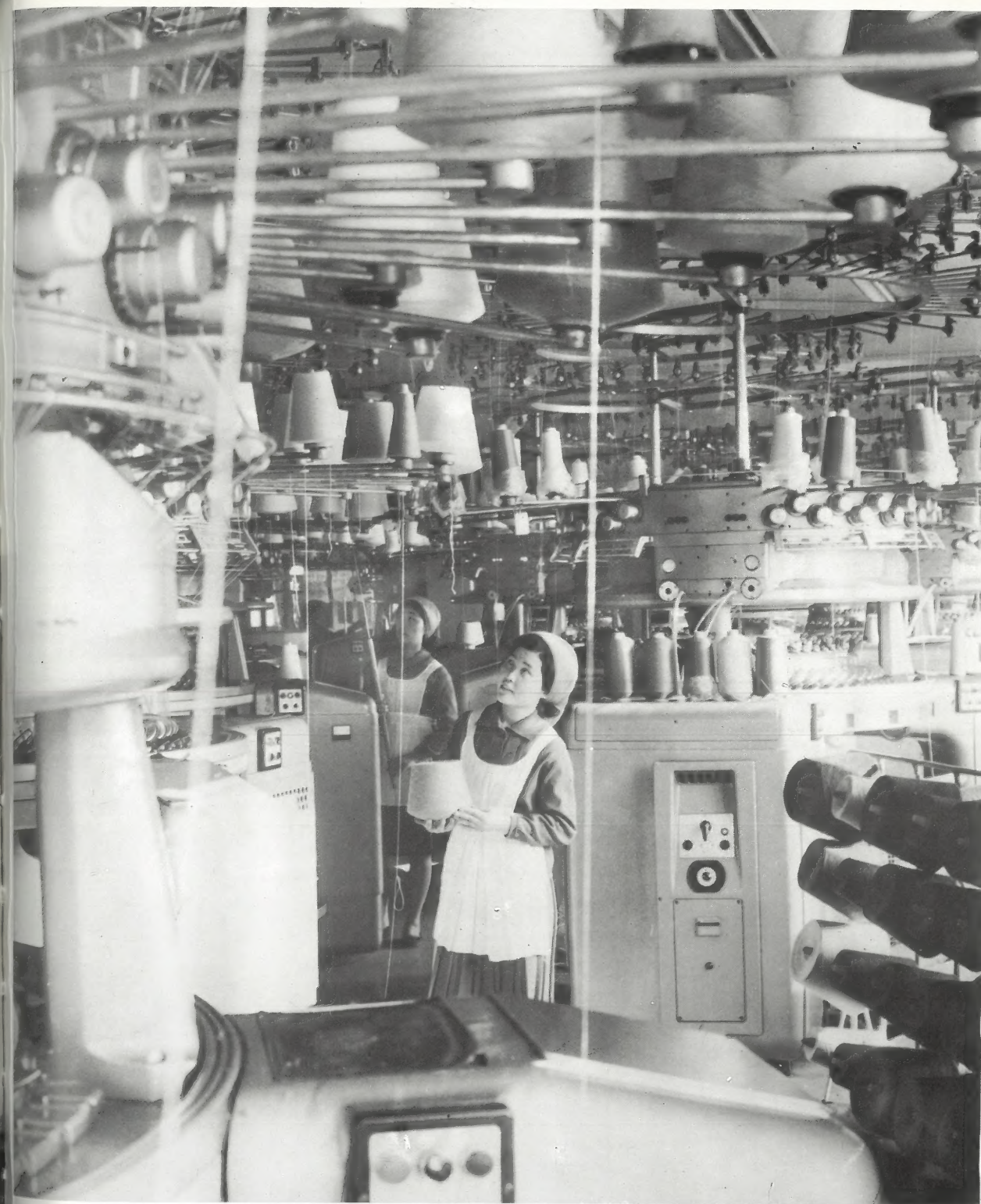
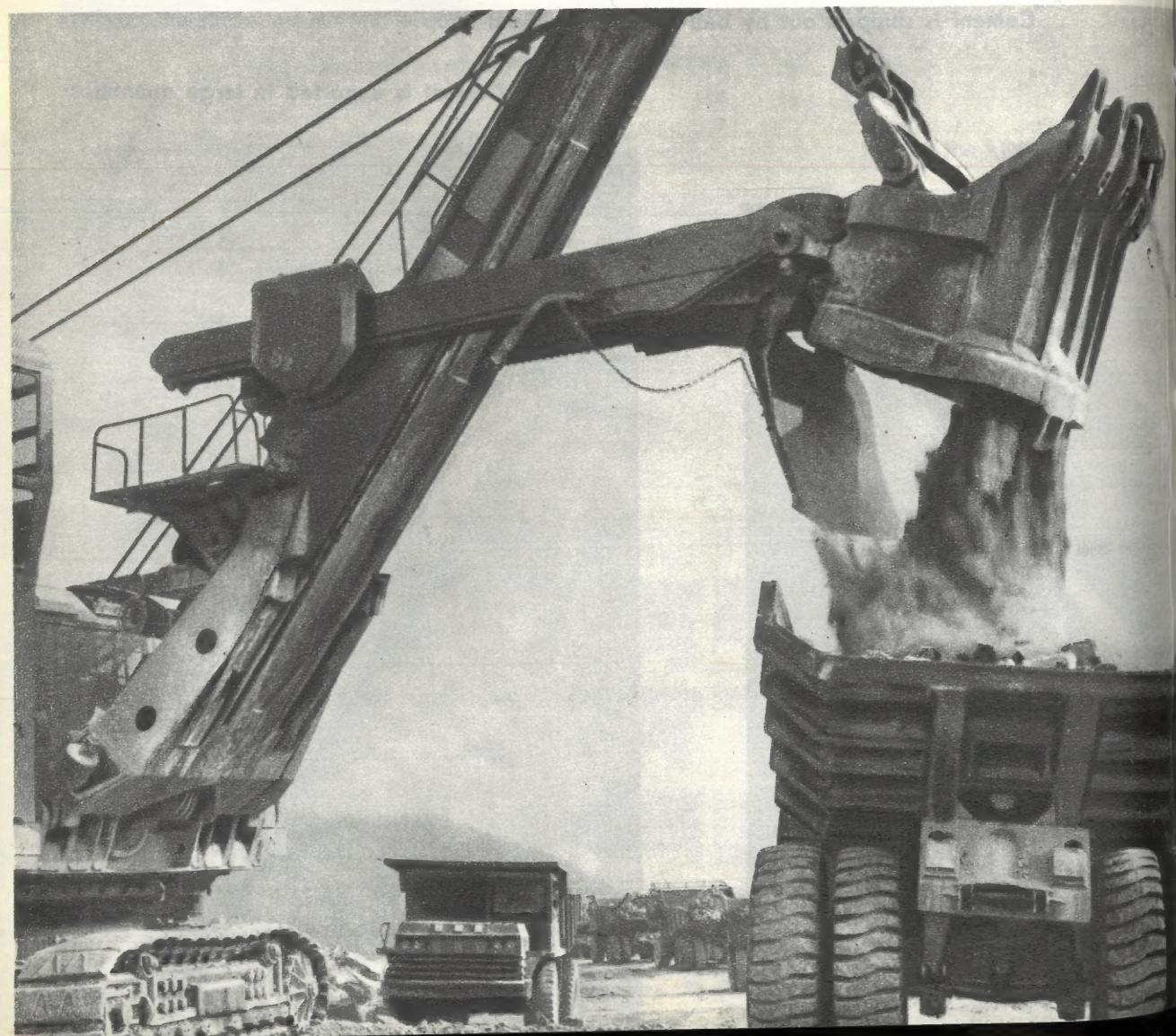


Cement is exported in large quantities



Technicians in experiment

Tens of thousands of tons of limestone are put out a day



No. 13502



STACK 3



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Korea Today

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